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"What is the matter?" I asked.

"This fellow is running up and down the aisle in his pajamas," the man said, "trying to get them to stop the train to let him get some dope because he hasn't slept for four nights."

I went back in the car and found a man about 38 years old, white as a sheet, with a pulse of 110, and twitching all over. I learned that he had been managing a munitions plant and had broken down under the work because he had transgressed all the laws of nature, and given up all exercise, and had been working day and night.

"For God's sake," he said to me, "can't you put me to sleep? If somebody can only put me to sleep!" He was standing all bent over.

"Don't stand that way, stand this way!" I said, and I straightened him up and started putting him through a few exercises to stretch his body muscles. Pretty soon the color gradually began to come back into his face, and the twitching stopped. Then I said to him, "I am going to put you through the whole set of 'Daily Dozen' exercises once. Then I am going to send you back to your berth."

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—Arc de Triomphe

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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BURNING SMYRNA, AS SEEN FROM THE HARBOR.

OUR FLAG IN THE NEAR EAST

MORE THAN A HUNDRED YEARS AGO the followers of Mohammed in the Mediterranean were forced to lower their Crescent in defeat before the American flag; to-day the largest flag afloat in Smyrna is reported to be the same Stars and Stripes, while the finest destroyers in the United States Navy have crossed the Atlantic to join our other ships near the scene of the Turkish victories. What America will do is a question which looms large on three continents. In Asia Minor there is joy that America will give food and shelter; in Europe there is hope that America will join the conference which will finally settle the status of Thrace and the Straits; in this country the correspondents say that our Government is impelled by the great surge of anti-Turkish feeling among our citizens. A "hands-off" policy has been officially announced, with a statement of the Administration's approval of the Allied desire to keep the Straits free and the little peoples protected. Does this go far enough to suit the American people? The one point on which all agree is in responding to the call for relief of the innocent victims of war. But while food is sent across the seas, the controversy over our future connection with the belligerents recalls the

early years of the World War. A newspaper reporter questioning "the man on the street" hears one say that our moral influence toward a right settlement will be sufficient; another calls for watchful waiting; still another suggests that we refuse to ship materials for war in case of further strife; a fourth declares that "the entire civilized world should take a hand in keeping the Turk out of Europe," and finally it is argued that the "ingratitude and slurs" received after helping in the late war should be sufficient reason for a strict "hands-off" policy in European affairs hereafter, especially since "the jealousy and greed of England and France have brought about the present situation." And these opinions of the street are pretty faithfully reflected in the editorial comment of the daily press.

The first statement of our policy in connection with the Near East crisis was made by Secretary of State Hughes last month:

"The American Government is gratified to observe that the proposal of the three Allied Governments seeks to insure effectively 'the liberty of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmara and the Bosphorus as well as protection of the racial and religious minorities.' These points are clearly in accord with American sentiment.

"This Government also trusts that

THE frightful tragedy in the Near East has grown to such huge proportions, involving so many hundreds of thousands in danger of death, as to swamp all previous calculations and demand treatment that measures up to the situation. For this reason we must postpone our promised announcement until next week.



P. & A. photograph.

OUR DESTROYERS STARTING THEIR DASH TO THE TROUBLE-ZONE.

These thoroughly equipped little fighting ships are leaving Hampton Roads en route for the Mediterranean. When they have joined other forces we will have one cruiser, one battle-ship and twenty-one destroyers, besides supply ships, to uphold our interests in the Levant.

suitable arrangements may be agreed upon in the interest of peace to preserve the freedom of the Straits pending the conference to conclude a final treaty of peace between Turkey, Greece, and the Allies."

Later Bishop Cannon cabled the Secretary of State declaring that prompt American protests and show of force "would probably have prevented the Smyrna fires and massacres," and calling for an announcement by the Government that it "would not permit further burnings and massacres." In reply, Secretary Hughes told the Methodist Bishop that "there has been no action by Congress which would justify this Government in an attempt by armed forces to pacify the Near East." Mr. Hughes insisted that the Government was doing all possible in the way of relief and has also "exerted in an appropriate manner" its "influence against all acts of cruelty and oppression," besides having stated its "unequivocal approval of the Allied proposals to insure effectively the protection of the Christian minorities and the freedom of the Straits." This was speaking softly, but that the Administration carries a big stick was perhaps shown in the dispatch of twelve destroyers from Hampton Roads on October 2, to join the eight destroyers now in Turkish waters, and still other units of our fleet in the Mediterranean.

According to a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, the volume of insistence pouring into Washington from American citizens that the Turk must be checked "far exceeds any demand for strong action back in the days when Germany was sinking unarmed merchant ships."

As we are further told:

"Few if any of the petitions have made arguments as to the merits of the case. . . . It

is purely and simply a question that the people joining in this propaganda are convinced that Christians are being massacred by that arch-villain, the unspeakable Turk."

"If the present trouble should be smoothed over without war between Great Britain and Turkey, it is regarded as very probable that this country will now be willing to join in guaranteeing the freedom of the Straits of the Dardanelles.

"This action, which a few months ago would have been regarded as just as unlikely as that President Harding would urge this country to enter the League of Nations, is now made more likely by the demonstration of public opinion during the present crisis. It is the religious angle of the controversy which has built the bridge to participation in European affairs.

"When Congress reassembles it is confidently predicted by officials of the Administration who have been undergoing this deluge of resolutions and appeals that each individual will have heard from the churches in his district. Even if he was an irreconcilable on participation in the Reparations Commission, or any other phase of taking part in European affairs, before he left for home, it is asserted, he will come back confident that something ought to be done to hold the Turks forever in check."

"If he had not express the satisfaction of this Government with the purpose of the Allied Powers to have the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus remain open to the ships of the world, Secretary Hughes," says the New York *Herald* (Ind.), "would have failed not merely to give expression to American sentiment about the freedom of the seas; he would have fallen far short of Secretary John Hay's announcement of the American policy of the Open Door in China."

But the Secretary, adds this paper, also shows great skill in keeping to "the traditional policy of American non-interference with Old World political games and Old World territorial



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AN UNRESPONSIVE WORLD.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

loot, while not, perhaps, losing sight of the future." By the statements of Secretary Hughes, declares *New York Evening Post*,

"We deliberately place our moral influence as a World Power upon the side of the Allies in certain of their policies regarding the Near East. This is next door to participating in the formulation and execution of those policies. Logically, it leads to just such participation, since we can not with any self-respect stop with the mere indorsement of a policy and refuse to assume any responsibility for seeing that it is upheld. We may refrain altogether from official expression of approval or disapproval of what goes on in Europe, or we may obtain the right to such expression by taking part in European affairs, but we can not consistently pass judgment upon such matters and decline to assume any of the burden of their direction and control.

"We want guarantees of the safety of non-Turkish peoples, and we are keenly interested in keeping the Straits open. Wishing this, we can have no patience with the Continental statesmen who would let Turkey establish an unlimited army in Europe, instead of the small force now permitted there, who would sanction conscription, and who would let the Dardanelles be strongly fortified."

The Hughes note is interpreted by the *New York Evening Mail* (Ind.) "as a warning to the Turk that he must reckon with the country as well as with those whose formal enemy he is." "If we are not yet back in Europe, we are," as the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* sees it, "at least backing the laboriously achieved concert of its dominant Powers." Similarly it is understood by the *Providence Journal* that this means that we do not intend "to maintain indefinitely a provincial isolation" so far as the Near East is concerned, and for the following reasons:

"During the last few years American interests in the Near East have been greatly expanded. We have important commercial relations there, we have built many schools and missionary stations on Turkish soil, and we can not look with indifference upon a situation that menaces these interests—to



FIRST IN WAR AND IN PEACE.

Where Britain meets the Turk. General Sir Charles Harrington, Commander-in-Chief of British and Allied forces at Constantinople and the Straits. He held his ground and by a peaceful conference with the Turks averted hostilities which might have led to war.

say nothing of the humanitarian issues at stake and the broader questions of international welfare. The freedom of the Straits is of direct concern to us. The safety of the Christian minorities is a matter close to the hearts of millions of members of our churches. And the peace of Europe is vital to us, not merely because the continent owes us eleven billion dollars but also because another European catastrophe like that of 1914-18 would shake all civilization, including our own.

"Mr. Hughes's announcement does not mean that we are to join the League of Nations or subordinate ourselves in any way to an Old World hegemony. It signifies simply that in the present crisis, when the war clouds are dark upon the horizon and fierce racial and religious enmities have been aroused, we can not stand coldly aloof. . . . We shall hope that the present clouds may blow over, that the assurance of America's moral support, as given in Mr. Hughes's informal statement, will have a salutary effect on Kemal and the rash victors under him. At any rate America has not, in spite of the pessimists, lost either her head or her soul."

But the limitations of the Government's Near East policy are strongly emphasized by the *Washington Post*, a reputed spokesman for the Administration. It says, in explanation of the Hughes statements and the dispatch of the destroyers to the Mediterranean:

"America's approval of the Allied proposals in no sense implies intent to become involved in the political snarl that complicates the Near East situation.

"While America has a right to expect the Allied Governments to put through their 'freedom of the Straits and protection of racial and religious minorities' program as a matter of good faith with humanity and the world, the Allies have no right, simply because effectuation of that program might prove beneficial to interests of America along with those of other nations, to expect this Government to entangle itself in the Near East political problem—which is largely of their making, and the task of solving which is peculiarly their own. The Administration



International News Reel photograph.

A FEW OF THE HALF MILLION REFUGEES AT SMYRNA.

Waiting on the quayside to be taken to places of safety. In the background are Allied warships.

would perpetrate an injustice on American nationals affected by Near East developments if it should participate in the political complications that now aggravate the Turkish problem, for such participation would unnecessarily imperil Americans and their interests in that region. America has already had a foretaste of what would be apt to result from participation in the Near East wrangle in Great Britain's Mesopotamian mandate plan, which was construed by this Government as threatening to exclude American nationals from proper share in economic and commercial development of the territory affected. This foretaste does not stimulate desire for closer dealing.

"The American Government can be counted on to exert all effort necessary to protection of its own and their interests in

danelles kept open; we would like to see the racial and religious minorities in Turkey protected, but we will leave it to Great Britain and the Allies to bring this about, and to pay the price, whatever it may be.

"We will do nothing. We will not attend the proposed peace conference. We will merely sit tight and hope. We will let others fight for the principles we proclaim, and spend our time in watching and wishing. This, we submit, is an ignoble position for a great nation to take, and the reason for it is even more ignominious. Mr. Hughes has a consistent policy, based upon right principles, but he can not make it effective, because the Administration is still dominated, in foreign affairs, by a fanatical faction in the Senate that refuses to recognize any American concern or responsibility in international affairs."

Aside from the correctness of the Hughes policy, and irrespective of our own ability or inability to influence the course of affairs in the Near East, there is an evident agreement by editors of both parties with Senator Lodge when he told a Boston audience recently that he "prayed the Turk would be driven out of Europe." Americans, says the *New York Herald* (Ind.), can not comprehend why Europe should now let the Turk come back, and so in similar phrase say also the *New York World* (Dem.), *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.), *Philadelphia Record* (Dem.), and *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (Rep.). *The Record* recalls that as recently as March, 1920, President Wilson thus voiced Amer-



International News Real photograph.

SMYRNA REFUGEES BEING CARRIED TO SAFETY BY FRENCH SAILORS.

Turkey, and the American people can be counted on generously to aid such suffering in the Near East as may result from prevailing and threatening conditions. For the Harding Administration is zealous in championship of the rights of Americans wherever and whenever they may be involved; and the American people have too often proved their responsiveness to appeal for help that runs in the name of stricken humanity, from whatever quarter it comes, to be doubted now. But this does not point to participation in the politics of the Near East situation, as it relates to Turkey and the Allies, and as it affects the Allies among themselves."

That our recent "aloofness" from Europe has served us well by keeping us clear of the Turkish imbroglio is a point strongly insisted on by *The Post*, and by Republican papers like the *Pittsburgh Gazette Times* and *Cincinnati Times-Star*. To Democratic papers like the *Boston Post*, however, it seems that the recent untoward events in the Near East might have been prevented had Uncle Sam been more directly concerned in European problems than he has been since the rejection of the Versailles Treaty. Moreover, as the *Newark News* points out, in spite of keeping out of the League of Nations "we have sent our boys overseas" in those twelve destroyers "whether for relief work or police work. So the plan of keeping out of trouble by running away from it hasn't worked."

While it is for many reasons gratifying to the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Dem.) to hear Mr. Hughes speak out, and while it "should hearten Great Britain," it also serves, we are told, "to emphasize the fundamental weakness of America's position in relation to the Near East and to the world at large." *The Eagle* calls it a policy of "watchful wishing":

"In the last analysis Mr. Hughes has done nothing more than voice the pious hope that others will do what the United States would like to see done. We would like to see the Dar-

ian opinion about Turkey, in Secretary Colby's note to the Allies:

"The Government of the United States understands the strength of the arguments for the retention of the Turks at Constantinople, but believes that the arguments against it are far stronger and contain certain imperative elements which it would not seem possible to ignore. It was the often expressed intention of the Allies that the anomaly of the Turks in Europe should cease, and it can not be believed that the feelings of the Mohammedan people, who not only witnessed the defeat of the Turkish power without protest, but even materially assisted in its defeat, will now so resent the expulsion of the Turkish Government as to make a complete reversal of policy on the part of the Great Powers desirable or necessary."

In the chorus of demands for intervention against Turkey there are, however, some discordant notes. "The big sentiment in favor of another bath of blood" meets with the scorn of the Socialist *New York Call*, which deems it "safe to say that not one in a hundred of those joining this demand know anything of the religious, racial, economic and imperialist issues that go to make the Near East question so complex. Not one in a thousand knows where Smyrna is located or what constitutes the Kemalist movement." Similarly the *New York Tribune* (Rep.) argues that the American is a very uninformed person who says cheerfully: "The Turk ought to be kept out of Europe. Our Government should help keep him out." *The Tribune* proceeds to give some information:

"Who are bringing the Turk back to Constantinople and Thrace? Great Britain, France, and Italy, the major Powers which defeated Turkey in the World War and thereby won the right to write the conditions of peace. The British and French Governments back in 1920 also took the stand that the Turk's tenure in Europe ought to be ended. In the original



HE FATTENED ON THE STUFF THEY FED HIM.
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*.



WILL THE TURK LISTEN TO REASON?
—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

WHICH DESCRIBES THE SITUATION?

Sèvres Treaty, never fully executed, they excluded him from the Continent, giving the Sultan as Caliph a vaticanized status in Constantinople.

"But they found presently that the destruction of Turkish sovereignty over Constantinople was an Asian and African as well as a European question. Their Islamic subjects were resentful and agitated for the restoration of the Caliph's temporal power. France yielded quickly. The British Government held out until last spring. Now Great Britain, France, and Italy are pledged to make Constantinople and most of Thrace Turkish once more.

"We have no justification for interfering. President Wilson kept us out of war with Turkey and thus deprived us of any legitimate voice in the Turkish peace settlement. If we wanted to expel the Turk from Europe we should have qualified at that time to take a hand in his ejection. If we failed to strike a blow against the infamous Young Turk government of 1917 and 1918, what excuse could we have now for making war on Kemal Pasha?"

A cheerful view is that of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, which says it has the support of men competent to speak, when it argues that American lives and interests are likely to be comparatively safe in the territory controlled by Kemal and his Nationalist Turks:

"There are two broad reasons why the Kemalists are likely

to be careful about committing atrocities against citizens of this country, or about doing violence to our rights as a nation. One of these is that it would be unhealthful business for the Turks to make such an enemy of the United States as Germany succeeded in doing, and another is that the Turkish people, and probably the Kemalists officially, are looking forward to a day when there shall be a resumption of full diplomatic relations between their country and ours, and when the Turks will be able to call not in vain for American capital to come over and help restore their country to a better commercial condition."

Finally we can not ignore the wide-spread response of editors to the demand that America succor the victims of the war in the Near East. These needs, says the *Philadelphia Record*, are the most acute that have ever appealed to our people. Mrs. Clare Sheridan reported in the *New York World* that after the capture of Smyrna by the Turks, and the conflagration, "the Stars and Stripes which flies from the United States Consulate is the largest flag in Smyrna. America is regarded as the most generous, the most disinterested, and most humane country in the world."

Turks, the *Omaha Bee* remarks, "may challenge Great Britain to war, but they yield their helpless human prey to Uncle Sam, the rescuer."



THE THREE-MILE RUM LIMIT

ASOLAR PLEXUS BLOW to prohibition enforcement, particularly on the Atlantic Coast, is seen in the recent decision by the President after a conference with the Cabinet that America's prohibition navy shall not in future operate more than three miles off shore. It now eventuates that



Article 581 of our new Tariff Law specifically confers on customs officials and officials of the Department of Commerce the authority to board and seize vessels carrying contraband goods within four leagues (twelve miles) of American shores. Just how this provision was included in a tariff bill, and how it escaped observation for more than five months is not revealed. Fortunately, however, as the Newark *News* remarks, "the power to be exercised under Article 581 is permissive, not mandatory," and President Harding has decided that domestic law shall not be permitted to contravene international law, which fixes the three-mile limit.

"It was a dangerous undertaking to board, search, and seize booze-laden ships outside of the three-mile limit," points out the Chicago *Daily News*. In fact, several embarrassing situations developed in recent weeks when the prohibition navy seized foreign vessels which appeared to be rum-smugglers and haled their captains into court. Their authority for this action was what the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* calls "a musty old Act of 1797 that has been forgotten for more than a century" which authorized customs officials to board vessels twelve miles at sea, with a view to examining their cargoes. Yet the principle of this Act has never been accepted, we are reminded by the New York *Times*. Besides, thinks this paper, "it is cynical to track foreign ships, suspected of carrying liquor, beyond the three-mile limit while our Shipping Board saloons carry and sell the forbidden juice up to that limit."

The decision of the President means that Article 581 of the new Tariff Law will be suspended. And the decision of Mr. Harding finds approval from editors in all parts of the country, whether their sympathies lie with the "wets" or the "drys." "Fortunately there is some sense in the White House, even if there isn't much in Congress," drily remarks the New York *Commercial*, while the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* reminds us that "our laws are our laws, and must be enforced where our

own writs run, but it is rather too much to expect the world to repeal its international laws because they are a bother and a hindrance to present plans for prohibition enforcement in America."

One of the papers which train their guns on Article 581 of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law is the New York *Tribune*:

"The effrontery of this claim is obvious. To board a British ship plying between Jamaica and Halifax and arrest her captain would be a seizure utterly impossible to defend in international law, Fordney Act or no Fordney Act. Such a seizure made by a private citizen would amount to plain piracy. Done by a governmental officer, it would amount to a grave breach of international obligations. It is precisely by such affronts that bad blood is made between countries, and it is entirely possible to imagine how a serious episode might develop out of such an illegal act."

"There is every likelihood that as things were going an enthusiastic prohibition agent would presently have flourished a gun in the face of some sturdy British skipper well beyond the three-mile limit, one or the other would have lost his temper, and an exchange of words and bullets would have resulted in a first-rate international incident, with general wrath and rancor all round."

"The new rule laid down by the Administration retreats to the only safe mark, the old, clearly recognized three-mile limit. It abandons the 'hovering' act and the Fordney Act save in the one case where a ship is actually in communication with the shore by its own boats. This is such obvious smuggling that it can hardly lead to trouble. The American people want peace and international good feeling. The Volstead Act is the law of the land and it must be enforced, but not at the expense of international law."

Article 581, we are told by the Washington correspondent of the Newark *News*, has created the anomalous situation of one branch of the Government claiming authority beyond the three-mile limit at the very moment another branch is asking a foreign government to grant this authority by altering international law. "In this way the spectacle is presented of two branches of



the Government working at cross purposes in a situation that involves the rights of foreign governments." As *The Tribune* explains the situation in another editorial:

"Some months ago Secretary Hughes entered into negotiations with the British Government for an understanding which would

facilitate enforcement of the Prohibition Law, but no agreement has been announced, and the understanding at Washington is that the negotiations have not been completed. Great Britain is expected to agree to stop certain abuses complained of, especially with regard to false clearance papers, but the extension of the limit of domestic jurisdiction at sea from one marine league to



—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

three is a more serious matter, and British opposition to it has already been pronounced.

"Without waiting for the settlement of the dispute, Congress inserted in the Tariff Law a clause giving authority to customs and Coast Guard officers and other persons to search and seize a vessel engaged in violating the laws of the United States within four marine leagues of the coast of the United States. The decision reached at the Cabinet meeting amounts to restricting the scope of this clause by a narrow definition of what constitutes violation of the laws of the United States. If a rum ship uses its own boats and crew to send its wares ashore it is liable to seizure; if it merely sells to bootleggers, the latter are the offenders to be rounded up. This compromise should materially lessen the risk of international friction."

"The question of extending authority to search and seizure is still pending between our State Department and the British Foreign Office," notes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "and if the prohibition navy were to be allowed to continue its searches and seizures beyond the three-mile limit, we would prejudice our own case. Article 581 does not alter the case; we can make laws for ourselves, but not for other nations." "It is better to bear with the foreign rum-runners than to have our 'dry' navy infringe the sea rights of foreign shipping," agrees the Buffalo *News*, while the Providence *Journal* is of the opinion that "the scrupulous observance of our covenants with other nations is always more important than the enforcement of a domestic law." As the Baltimore *Sun* observes:

"The three-mile sea limit of national jurisdiction is not subject to arbitrary change by any one country. It represents an international practise based on general agreement. Two or more nations may change it as to themselves in regard to some particular thing or things, but none of them can do so arbitrarily without creating a dangerous precedent for future violations of international usage on the part of others. Germany attempted to set up a new principle of international law in her submarine

campaign during the World War and brought about her own final defeat by doing so. Our defiance of the three-mile coastal limit might not bring immediate perils, because Europe is up to its eyes in more pressing troubles just now, but soon or late it would come home to vex us. If Great Britain chooses to make a reciprocal arrangement with us for the extension of the three-mile limit to twelve or eighteen for certain specific purposes, that would be another matter. But even that might lead to complications which we would regret hereafter not less than she. And in any event no two-nation agreement could affect the rights of other countries to the freedom of the seas."

But "the United States can not tolerate open defiance of its laws," declares the Philadelphia *Bulletin*.

"The present smuggling problem reaches beyond the rum question. Aliens are being illicitly entered in the country. Narcotic drugs are coming in greater supply. Birds of a feather get together, and smugglers find common interest and agencies. Cuba, directly subject to our influence, is as frequent offender in sheltering these schemes as are any of the British West Indies.

"The problem is a difficult one, and the chances for solution are better in the State Department, cooperating with other departments in Washington, than in the head of an over-zealous prohibition enforcement agent, even if he be the 'Admiral of the dry navy'."

Moreover, maintains the Philadelphia *Inquirer* in another editorial, "a much more important matter than the enforcement of the Prohibition Law is involved, and that is the freedom of the seas." In this paper's opinion—

"If a vessel may legally be searched or seized beyond the three-mile limit on one pretext, it may equally well be on others. And if the practise be persisted in, sooner or later an exceedingly grave crisis is bound to arise.

"Nor is the question one between the British and American governments solely. It is an international question in the widest sense. If the present limit of jurisdiction at sea is to be extended it should be by common consent of all the nations. There is something to be said in favor of such an extension. In these



days of steam and powerful ordnance territorial waters may reasonably be held to reach beyond three miles. Perhaps an exact definition of them with due regard to geographical considerations is desirable. But wherever the high seas begin, there the right to search or seize must end.

"This is a doctrine for which the United States has always stood firmly, and it can not now afford to repudiate it."

NAVIES THAT WON'T SCRAP

NAVAL FLEETS ARE DESIGNED for 'scrapping,' but not for 'scrapping,'" is the crisp comment of Governor Cox's *Dayton News* (Dem.) upon Secretary Denby's announcement that there "will be no scrapping of battle-ships until after the Five-Power Naval Treaty has been ratified by the last of the subscribing Powers, France and Italy." Other Democratic papers take up the hue and cry, and the pursuit of the Harding Administration for its foreign policy is on. The League of Nations has, for a while at least, again come onto the center of the stage in the midst of a national political campaign. But, at this time, it is being compared with the Washington Naval Disarmament Conference, which the Democratic organs call "a conceded failure," while the "League of Nations still lives." "A gigantic fraud," the *New York World* (Dem.) calls the results of the Conference. The Republican journals maintain that there is "common sense" in "stopping America's destruction of its ships" until all of the "subscribing Powers" ratify the Washington Treaty, until, as the *Cincinnati Enquirer* (Ind.) puts it, "Pan-Islamism is no longer rampant and the safety of present civilization is secure." The *Enquirer* adds, "the country is relieved to learn that the Government has determined to make haste slowly." To this the *Dayton News* replies that "the Administration is not now convinced that the objects of the Conference were clearly understood by some of the nations which sat about the table at Washington." But after a column of taunts at the Republicans for their failure to get their Treaty ratified, this paper concedes that "Every honest-to-goodness American will feel sorry that practically nothing but talk has come from such an enterprise." The *Indianapolis News* (Ind.) considers Secretary Denby's announcement as "our own Government's admittance of the impracticability of the policy," and "we are pretty much where we were before the Conference assembled."

The Denby statement announcing a momentous change in the Administration's plans was not "played up" by the newspapers at the time it was made. Its real import was first brought into the light of public attention by Senator Borah's forceful speech before the Chicago Press Club, when he said:

"The situation is the result of imperialistic policies and intrigues, and I am in favor of telling England and France that their policies are condemned by the conscience of the Christian world and that they shall find no sympathy or succor in this quarter of the globe.

"We are now deluged with statements by those who would have us put our soldiers behind the imperialistic policies of Europe. Haven't we coddled Europe long enough? Europe needs to be told the facts, and that is that she is the author of her own ruin.

"After the World War the white race, the Christian race, began to shoot down and kill and murder the people of Syria and Mesopotamia and Egypt and India and make ready to exploit their oil-fields and their natural wealth. It is a story of treachery nowhere surpassed in the history of wars, after promises of liberty and independence."

And Senator Borah comes in for a twitting on his consistency by the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Dem.):

Senator Borah is greatly perturbed because the nations represented at the Washington Conference have not ratified the treaties signed at that time.

"It is easy to understand Mr. Borah's feeling in this matter, but denunciation of other nations for their apparent remissness in not ratifying the treaties comes with bad grace from a man who took a leading part in defeating ratification of the Treaty of Versailles in the American Senate.

"The other nations are not more apathetic, indifferent or chauvinistic in their present attitude toward the Washington pacts than the United States proved itself to be when it refused to ratify the Versailles Treaty, turned its back on Europe and made a separate peace with Germany. Mr. Borah bears a large share of the responsibility for that supreme blunder, and he should be the last man to denounce other nations for following our example on that occasion."

"As Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois, on a political visit in Pittsburgh, was rejoicing over what he thought was the freedom of the United States from the tangle in the Near East, advices were coming from Washington that that same Near Eastern trouble is affecting us to the extent of holding back the chief work of the Washington Conference on Arms Limitation," says the *Pittsburgh Post* (Dem.). This shows that the Twentieth Century has no isolation for any nation—

"That the Near East is able to hold up one of the most heralded achievements of the Harding Administration should sober the Republican critics who have been denouncing the League of Nations because it did not on the instant make the world over. From the standpoint of leadership, President Wilson scored triumphantly when the League advocated by him was approved by practically all the nations, while President Harding as a

leader has not yet been able to get even a few nations to ratify the program of the Washington Conference. Eight months have passed since the close of the arms limitation meeting at Washington, yet there has not been the scrapping of a single ship that would not have been sent to the junk heap anyhow."

"Ah, well, the truth comes out sooner or later," exclaims the *Milwaukee Leader* (Socialist). "Only five American battle-ships were scrapped, all belonging to the type which was in style during the Spanish-American War. Count 'em: *Virginia*, *Rhode Island*, *Nebraska*, *Georgia* and *New Jersey*." "If not a campaign of deception," says the *Memphis Commercial Appeal* (Dem.), "on the part of the nations party to it, we find that none of the Powers involved has scrapped any naval craft that could be used effectively against an enemy."

The *New York Call* (Socialist) claims that the Washington Agreement did not affect the implements that really will be used in the coming wars:

"The World War demonstrated the importance of poison gas, the submarine and bombing planes in future wars. Capital ships had not the relative importance they formerly had. The Treaty did not stop competition in aircraft and submarines, nor did it limit their numbers. Poison gas was mentioned in a pious resolution, but there was no decision to refrain from its use. *The Call* never took this performance of the diplomats seriously."



TO HALT "COAL BOOTLEGGERS"

THE FIRST BIRD'S-EYE VIEW of the coal industry in the United States may now be ranked among the possibilities, thinks the New York *World*, since President Harding has signed the bill providing for a sweeping investigation of the coal industry, and the anti-profiteering bill which is expected to restrain "coal bootleggers," as Secretary of Commerce Hoover calls them. Production costs will be scrutinized by the commission appointed by the President, and the charge that certain coal companies own every process in the production and distribution of coal from the mine to the consumer will be investigated. That President Harding is to lose no time in speeding up the production and distribution of coal is shown by his immediate appointment of C. E. Spens, chief of transportation of the Food Administration during the war, as Federal Fuel Distributor, and the naming of the fact-finding commission of seven early this month.

Secretary Hoover, however, tells us that the big problem is transportation rather than production. For this reason, many editors agree, the selection of Mr. Spens is a happy one, since he is Vice-President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. "He is well qualified for the job," thinks the New York *Tribune*, which goes on to explain that—

"The work of the Fuel Administrator is that of a policeman. It will stop when the present emergency is over. The work of the fact-finding commission, on the other hand, will probably affect the coal industry and related industries for many years to come. There is hardly a more serious national economic problem than that presented by the unsound conditions under which coal is now mined and distributed. These conditions are archaic, and their wastefulness is a drag on all users of coal. So many forces within the industry are cooperating to perpetuate them that a reform can come only from the outside. By exposing the facts the commission will be able to bring enough public and governmental pressure to bear to force modernization and a reduction of padded costs."

While the new Fuel Distributor will endeavor to prevent extortion where coal is moved from one State to another, it is realized that he can not control prices of coal produced and sold within a State, or do much to keep down retail or wholesale margins of profit; the major responsibility in these instances must rest with State authorities. But the announced policy of President Harding, "cooperation rather than regulation," is expected to obtain adequate distribution of coal to localities where needs are the most pressing. Cooperation of the entire coal-consuming public, together with concerted action of the railroads, will solve the present subnormal transportation problem and relieve the apprehension of the public, thinks Mr. Spens. The cooperation of the consumer is practically as important as that of the railroad, believes the new Fuel Distributor, and he urges that purchases of coal be confined closely to current needs.

While *The Black Diamond* (Chicago), a leading coal organ, does not find fault with the fuel-control or fact-finding measures, it maintains that under existing laws the Interstate Commerce Commission could "iron out" the entire coal situation within two weeks if it would "merely give coal priority over

everything else that moves, excepting perishables, and enforce the order."

But the very fact that President Harding has adopted a policy of cooperation indicates to the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* that the anti-profiteering and fact-finding measures which Congress recently passed, and which were enacted into law, are insufficient. "The possibilities of the coal situation demand preventatives with teeth in them, and the anti-profiteering measure is almost as toothless as a hen," declares this Memphis paper. The benefits of the fact-finding commission are problematical, in the opinion of the Rochester *Post-Express*. Still another danger, points out the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, rests in the personnel of the commission which includes members indorsed by the National Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America. As the Richmond paper reminds us:

"Past experience with mixed commissions supports the objection that representatives of the miners and operators on the commission are not, in fact, investigators at all, but advocates of their respective organizations, who are, by force of circumstances, more interested in the triumph of their principals than in arriving at a solution of the problem that will be of general benefit."

Then, too, contends the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, no matter how impartial may be the findings of the commission, "facts are not the greatest need of the situation." "Moreover," points out the New York *Herald*, "the findings of the commission will go to the coal industry and the Government merely as conclusions and recommendations." And *The Plain Dealer* goes on—

"The facts of the industry have been milled over so many times in the course of the last six months that every casual observer knows why the industry is in need of adjustment. The need of the immediate future is action that will thwart any possible attempt of coal distributors to exact unfair charges from the consumer, but the legislation passed by Congress is an admission either that the Government is unwilling or is unable to deal with the price question. In attacking the coal profiteer through prohibiting the railroads engaged in interstate commerce to carry coal and provide equipment to operators who make excessive charges, the Government attacks the problem in a roundabout fashion."

And as we read in the Baltimore *Sun*:

"While there are few who would dispute the need for an expert examination of the coal industry, it is very certain that diagnosis alone is not going to smooth out labor troubles, set the industry on its feet and enable the householder's bin to be filled at reasonable prices. There is no sense in being optimistic about coal merely because Congress has undertaken to sponsor still another 'investigation.'

"Then, too, there are dangers which threaten to make the commission's work futile. One of these is to fetter the field of inquiry. A second danger which faces the proposed inquiry may be illustrated from British experience. In 1919 the famous commission of inquiry headed by Mr. Justice Sankey, after labors extending over many months, brought out a report which has been recognized on every hand as a classic of industrial investigation. But because of political opposition no attempt was ever made to carry into effect the temperate and practical reforms recommended. The result was to give the British Miners' Federation some justification for two of the most bitter industrial conflicts that nation has ever experienced.

"Under similar circumstances this history is certain to repeat itself in America."



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COAL "BOOTLEGGERS" BEWARE!

Conrad E. Spens, as Federal Fuel Distributor, will see that coal goes where it is needed at fair prices.

THE HERRIN MASSACRE INDICTMENTS

"**N**O FANCY CHARGE OF TREASON" comes as the result of the deliberations of the special grand jury over the killings at Herrin, Illinois, but indictments for "just plain murder," a consummation highly pleasing to the generality of the daily press. That the State's Attorney in charge of this jury should be one Delos Duty seems an appropriate coincidence to one editor, who agrees with many others in praising the jurors for having done simple justice, tho it should not be forgotten that there are labor and radical writers who feel that the Herrin jury has distinctly failed to do justice in refusing to indict any mine owner or hired mine guard.



"The grand jury's report is a terrible recital," says the Chicago *Daily News*, "but the facts, and the facts alone, make it terrible." The jury's own statement is more graphic than the newspaper stories at the time of the murders. It recites how on June 21 there was an attack upon the men working at the mine, and the fire was returned by the guards. At the "break of day the following morning firing began in a severe volume." Finally the men at the mine, "surrounded by hundreds of men, most of them armed," ran up a white flag and the "spokesman from the attacking party" promised "safe conduct" if arms were laid down. Forty-seven men surrendered. The report then states:

"The captive men were marched down the road toward Herrin in double file. After they had marched about one mile, Superintendent McDonald, being crippled and unable to keep up with the procession, was taken by numbers of the mob and shot to death. The remainder of the captives were marched on the public road and were stopped at the power-house of the interurban railroad, about three miles from Herrin. Here a

change in the leadership took place, and the man who had guaranteed the safety of the men who had surrendered was deposed and another leader installed.

"The new commander ordered the captive men to march into the woods, adjacent to and around the power-house. Here the new leader directed that only those in the crowd who had guns should follow into the woods, and those who were unarmed should remain without.

"The surrendered men were then marched some 200 yards back of the power-house to the vicinity of a barbed-wire fence, where they were told they would be given a chance to run for their lives under fire. The firing began immediately, and thirteen of the forty-seven non-union men were killed and most of the others severely wounded.

"The mob pursued those who had escaped and two were hung to trees, six were tied together with a rope about their necks and marched through the streets of Herrin to an adjacent cemetery, where they were shot by the mob, and the throats of three were cut. One of six survived.

"The indignities heaped upon the dead did not end until the bodies were interred into unknown graves.

"On the first day of attack upon the mine two union miners were killed by shots from the men in the strip mine and another so seriously injured as to die subsequently from his wounds.

"It has been difficult for this grand jury to determine who fired the shots from the strip mine which caused the deaths of the union miners. When asked to present evidence to the grand jury which would tend to fix responsibility, counsel for the miners' union announced that they would lend no aid to the grand jury."

The jury returned 214 indictments, of which 44 are for murder, 58 for conspiracy to murder, 58 for rioting, and 54 for assault with intent to commit murder. The trials are to begin November 8. Among those indicted were local officials of the miners' union. The sheriff of Williamson county, Illinois, where Herrin is located, and the Adjutant-General of the State were severely censured by the jury's report for failure to prevent the murders. And among those held in part morally responsible are John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, for his telegram, posted at the mine the day before the outbreak, declaring the members of a rival labor organization working as strikebreakers at Herrin were "outlaws" to "be treated as common strikebreakers"; and the president of the Southern Illinois Coal Company, at whose mine the attack occurred, for "the flaunting of arms" in such manner that "it was a challenge certain to be accepted." The grand jury's report is graphic, and according to the Boston *Herald* "paints the tragedy in even blacker colors than did the news articles of the time. The stories wired out by the reporters were essentially true."

There was "no lack of courage or sense of duty" in this report, says the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*. "The law of the land takes on a new dignity, and America is still America," declares the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, and, "to Delos Duty—splendid name—State's attorney of Williamson county, to the attorney-general of Illinois and to members of the grand jury, men and women of every State, wave thanks and appreciation. The flag lifts its drooping folds."

"When the Herrin massacre was first reported it was generally assumed that the killing of the unarmed prisoners must have been done by aliens," says the Kansas City *Times*. "Americans, people said, would never have been guilty of such atrocities." And the Jacksonville (Ill.) *Courier* calls attention to the fact that "practically every one of those indicted for the crime bears an American name. These men are not foreigners. Most of them came from the mountain regions of Tennessee and Kentucky." "The list of the names of those involved shows practically 100 per cent. American," is the analysis of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Tribune*. "They are men to the manner born, proudly declaring that they have no part or parcel with foreign radicalism. They defend their action on the ground of the company's provocation in menacing first their families and their homes." "There apparently is no repentance in Herrin," declares the New York *Commercial*:

"No sorrow for what has been done, and it must therefore stand forth as a murder community, dominated by a union that stands for murder. The people are evidently obsessed with the idea that the provocation was so great that whatever happened was fully justified. The rest of the people are not willing to subscribe to the theory that men who are willing to work where others are not can be lined up against a barbed-wire fence and shot down just as the Belgians were by the Huns."

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* maintains that while the work done by the grand jury is a "notable vindication of the law," such prosecutions will not reach the real trouble, and that paper adds a new note to the discussion:

"A public which continues to tolerate strikes as a means of settling industrial disputes, knowing that in greater or less degree they are provocative of violence, that the murders of Herrin differ only in their massing from murders committed in the name of labor every year in the rancor of strike struggles—the public which continues to wink at strikes, must accept partial responsibility. It can vindicate itself only by a declaration and determination that the strike shall be considered as an anachronism in present civilization, and that it shall no longer be tolerated. Punishing the violence at Herrin is superficial treatment."

The labor journals and the papers with socialistic leanings lay stress upon the failure of the grand jury to indict a single man who fought the miners at Herrin, and all are bitter in their denunciation of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce and the prosecution fund it raised.

"There have been other mine wars in this country," claims *The Call* (New York), a Socialist organ, in which human life has been sacrificed.

"It so happens that Herrin is the one instance in these wars where the miners did not supply the greatest number of victims. If the indicted men have the sympathy of a big majority of the population, there must be a good reason for it. That the county largely consists of miners is well known, but it is also a matter of common knowledge in the county that the killing started by the hired thugs of the coal company the day before the general war began. If the sympathy of the population is with the indicted men, it is not likely that this is due to the general belief that human beings have a right to defend themselves against armed mercenaries?"

"Behind this investigation," insists *Justice* (New York), a labor union organ, "is the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, for years an inveterate enemy of the labor unions."

"It will doubtless see to it that none of the guilty escape the hand of justice. It is evident that American capital is getting ready to stage a bloodier orgy than ever was staged on the industrial arena of this country. The judicial murder of the five anarchists in Chicago in 1886 will be a mere child's play in comparison to this trial."

The New Majority (Chicago) also resents the attitude of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce in raising a fund of \$25,000 for the prosecution of the miners:

"The never-failing friend of big business, Attorney-General Brundage, is on the job in Williamson county, spending the slush fund raised by the labor baiters. He has a staff of detectives digging up stuff, and promises sensational disclosures. It's a Roman holiday for the union haters and all talented folk who can get their feet in the slush fund. What will happen when twelve plain citizens of Williamson county weigh their evidence is another story. So apprehensive of the result are some of the union haters that they are calling for a change in the State constitution permitting them to take the case to another county where they are more confident of obtaining a jury that will fight against the union."

"The Illinois Chamber of Commerce has got its \$25,000 worth of indictments at Herrin, Ill.," insists *The Worker* (New York). "Acting through its tool, Attorney-General Brundage, it has secured charges against 214 workers, not one indictment being returned against a mine owner or any of his retinue."

"This grand jury that indicted the union miners," declares the Minneapolis *Labor Review*, "refused to indict those, who on

the day previous to the engagement at Herrin, had shot down and murdered unarmed unionists, who were attempting to reach the mine officials for a conference."

"Action was refused against the murderers of the unionists, altho the matter was brought to the jury's attention. The refusal to indict those whose ruthless brutality in killing unarmed miners precipitated the engagement the next day, proves to organized labor that grand juries like senatorships in America are on the auction block, and that organized capitalism has the money to bid high. Organized labor defended itself successfully at Herrin. It showed it is through being shot at without shooting back. For this self-defense, legal for capitalists but a crime for workers, the indictments were returned."



HE SMEARED HIS-SE'F WITH WHITE-WASH, BUT HE COULDN'T FOOL MA!
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*.

In the *Labor Review* (Memphis), its editor, Jacob Cohen, who was arrested and sentenced to jail for refusal to comply with "the Daugherty injunction," explains why labor union men are forced to defend those indicted for the Herrin murders:

"In taking up its position as defender of the Herrin, Ill., miners, organized labor of America does not do so for purely sentimental reasons, or because of the natural impulse to succor its own. Ample proof exists that the indictments against the accused men were obtained under conditions, that to say the least, are questionable. The Coroner's jury, impaneled immediately following the tragedy, exonerated the union coal miners and placed the blame upon the coal company, whose overt act precipitated the disorder. It is a trifle difficult to now accept, as in order and a part of justice, the grand jury's sweeping indictments. The whole scheme, of course, is to identify the disorder at Herrin with the trade union movement in general, and the United Mine Workers of America specifically."

"Labor more than any other group or division of society understands just how men may to-day be victimized at the hands of courts. In the nation-wide effort of organized finance to exterminate the trade union movement, such riots as the Herrin incident are welcomed. The opponents of labor rejoice at the opportunity to capitalize on what they call labor's radicalism, its danger and its un-Americanism. Realizing all these things, appreciating the opposition which labor must face, the toilers of America can not do other than to stand up for the miners of Herrin."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

THE real optimist is the householder who buys ash-barrels.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE Sick Man of Europe has about half of the world sitting up with him nights.—*Detroit News*.

THE last words of King Constantine of Greece: "Let George do it."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

EVERY nation seems to be in favor of debt cancellation for every other nation.—*New York Tribune*.

THOSE people who want to can fruit find sugar prices positively uncanny.—*The Pathfinder (Washington, D. C.)*.

ACCORDING to Mr. Kipling, his interviews as well as his writings are fiction.—*New York Tribune*.

THE Near East is near enough.—*Detroit News*.

THIS fall the up-to-date crooks will be picking coal pockets.—*Life*.

THE most fashionable form of entertainment this winter will be a house warming.—*Detroit News*.

WE live expensively to impress people who live expensively to impress us.—*Washington News*.

IF Germany really wants a loan she'd better get in touch with a few American bootleggers.—*New York Tribune*.

WE no sooner settle the troubles with our own miners than our tranquillity is threatened by that Asia Minor.—*Columbia Record*.

THEY tell us that thirty different chemicals have been discovered in sea water. Outside, we suppose, the three-mile limit.—*New York Herald*.

DOCTORS report a steady increase in baldness, due probably to the fact that the hair tonic is not being put to its intended use.—*Indianapolis Star*.

GERMANY hasn't got any money and won't pay any of it to the Allies till she has to.—*New York Tribune*.

IF the Senegalese wants to meet our Mr. Dempsey, he will have to come over here. There is a war on over there.—*Detroit News*.

THINK what the wicked Moslems might do if they could get a supply of poison gas from some Christian nation.—*Milwaukee Leader*.

SOME experts claim that Russia is too poor to aid the Turks, but it occurs to us that an Angora government might thrive on paper rubles.—*Columbia Record*.

PERHAPS the Government thinks there is enough work for the dry navy right in the three-mile limit, without trying to take in the entire ocean.—*Detroit News*.

WE can but adumbrate the fate of the book agent who worms his way into the private office of Newton G. Baker to sell him the new edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

A TACOMA manufacturer says that in the United States drunkenness has decreased 100 per cent. under Prohibition. Maybe after it has decreased 1000 per cent. it will have practically disappeared.—*Toronto Mail and Empire*.

EUROPE is made of buffer states and bluffer states.—*Detroit News*.

MAYBE the price of grapes is due to a pressing demand.—*Detroit News*.

THOSE who are at the Bosphorus are certainly in serious straits.—*Detroit Free Press*.

SHAKESPEARE was no broker, but he furnished a great many stock quotations.—*Princeton Tiger*.

A MULE only lives about thirty-five or forty years, but every year has a kick in it.—*New York Herald*.

THE Turkish war gives the League of Nations something to talk about.—*New York Tribune*.

IT is easy enough to figure out a living wage for the other fellow to live on.—*Indianapolis Star*.

FOR the first time in this generation the word Angora does not suggest a goat.—*New York Herald*.

THE Allies' position is that Kemal can have almost anything if he'll only have a heart.—*Washington Post*.

PERHAPS with all the mines working all winter we'll get enough coal to last till the next strike.—*New York Tribune*.

"FORD to run for Senator," says a headline. That's more than they sometimes will do for the rest of us.—*Seattle Times*.

YOU can fuel some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fuel, etc., etc.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

A STATISTICIAN has just figured it out that if the Administration had taken all the steps it has been on the point of taking in the last two years it would have circled the globe seven times.—*Detroit News*.

IF the price of paper continues to rise, money will soon be worth its face value.—*The Transatlantic Trader (Berlin)*.

WE suspect that Uncle Sam might be willing to exchange, temporarily, the water wagon for the coal wagon.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

WHAT interests the consumer is not the number of square miles that contain coal, but the number of square people that sell coal.—*Indianapolis Star*.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE still has David Lloyd George on his side and frequently in the past this alignment has constituted a majority.—*Chicago Daily News*.

WE eagerly await a statement from Henry that he will send a peace ship to Constantinople to get the Turks out of the Dardanelles by Christmas.—*Portland Oregonian*.

HUNGARY has been admitted to membership in the League of Nations, and now only a few of us smaller and less important countries are on the outside.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

IT is suggested that immigration be reduced to one-half of 1 per cent. There is a reminiscent ring about those figures which checks our enthusiasm. If we are going that far, why not cut off importations altogether, and trust the future of the country entirely to home-brewed citizens?—*New York Tribune*.



FOREIGN - COMMENT

TIGHTENING THE ENTENTE AT THE DARDANELLES

NOTHING FAILS LIKE FAILURE, say some cynical critics of the Near East tangle where the collapse of the Greek Army was bad enough, but the collapse of Allied policy is considered an equally opprobrious fact. British editors in general are very caustic in their suggestions that Britain's Near East policy be "junked" and that the Allies come really together and settle with the Turks. French journals deplore the differences between England and France and urge the Entente Governments to start pulling together without wasting any breath in reprimandations over the past. So eminent an Englishman as Viscount Grey, formerly Britain's Foreign Minister and recently her Ambassador to the United States, wrote a letter to the *London Times*, which has been featured by several other London dailies, because of its ringing appeal for concerted action at the Straits by England and France. Britain took separate action in Egypt in 1882, Lord Grey recalls, and the result, however materially beneficial in the end to Egypt, "was bad blood between France and ourselves, which poisoned international relations for twenty-two years." A repetition of the divergence in Egypt in 1882, according to Lord Grey, would "endanger everything which we hoped had been saved by the Allied efforts and sacrifices in the Great War," while on the other hand, "almost any policy that is the outcome of union and confidence between the Western Allies may avert the worst dangers and save at any rate something."

These words were published at the moment when war between Turkey and Great Britain seemed inevitable, but since then the danger-point in the Near Eastern situation has been passed, according to Paris press correspondents, who find justification for their statements in the two conferences at Mudania, which are preliminaries to a larger later meeting of delegations from various countries involved in the Near East problem. The first preliminary conference brings together General Harington, the British Commander, and Mustafa Kemal, or his representative, to settle the question regarding the neutral zone on the Asia Minor side of the Straits. The purpose of the second, we are told, is to draw a provisional statute for Thrace in the presence of the Allied and Turkish generals. These informants tell us further that Great Britain receives credit in French official quarters for having held a dignified and firm attitude, which has greatly contributed to the solution of the difficulty. At the same time, Mustafa Kemal is praised for having shown a conciliatory spirit, which "it is hoped the British will not overlook, as the Kemalists will have evacuated the neutral zone first," and it is added that French officials are desirous that Great Britain "shall find a means to satisfy Turkish public opinion."

On this point some note that the British Government is having a very busy time trying to satisfy British opinion, a much more ticklish job. In a severe criticism of Premier Lloyd George the Conservative London *Spectator* says that England's "most visible mess" of recent days is the Near East, and it proceeds:

"It was Mr. Lloyd George who encouraged the Greeks to undertake and continue a fantastic enterprise in Asia Minor. The whole history of modern Greece might have warned him that the Greeks had not the stability for a military occupation which would require not a violent and short-lived burst of exhilaration but those 'hold-fast' qualities which are as serviceable as they are rare. It is quite true that France and Italy did us a very bad turn when they made secret treaties with the Turks and supplied the Angora Army with munitions. It may be said that no British Prime Minister could pull success out of such a tangle of conflicting purposes. But could not the possible results of the very strong sympathy which France has for a long time shown toward the Turks have been foreseen and provided against? Could not the course of Italian hatred and mistrust of the Greeks also have been insured against? The fact is that Mr. Lloyd George went ahead with his

Philhellenic plans in Asia Minor without having any sort of guaranty that he had won compliance from the French and the Italians. He behaved as he has done in the case of all his unsatisfactory Conferences—acted without achieving any preliminary understanding. He tried to carry out with the help of King Constantine a policy which might just have been possible—the even then it would have been extremely risky—if it had been managed by Mr. Venizelos. Only last month in the House of Commons he was praising the military capabilities of the Greeks and telling us with what remarkable efficiency they were occupying parts of Asia Minor and with what ease they could march to Constantinople if they had a mind to do it or if they were allowed to do it. Now the whole structure of his policy has collapsed like a house of cards."

As the result of conflicting action by the Allies in the Near East, says the London *Outlook*, Britain, the greatest of Mohammedan Colonial Powers, "finds herself hated above all the world by a rejuvenated Turkey, who possesses forces beside which our own in the East are trivial, and who can and does appeal to the fanaticism of scores of millions of our Moslem subjects to rise against us." In the view of this weekly, England "must revert to Disraeli's policy and come to terms with the Turk," and it adds that:

"It is possible to come to an agreement with Turkey, we believe, without sacrificing either of those two major Imperial interests about which there can be no bargaining—the freedom of the Straits and the safety of the Suez Canal. There would be important advantages for us in a Turkey, protected by England in Europe and Asia Minor, against any interference from Continental nations, provided Turkey as a *quid pro quo* put a stop to the pan-Islamic propaganda that is troubling India. And



such an arrangement would be no less in the interests of Turkey. At any rate, whether we like it or not, we must recognize that the choice is not between negotiating a deal with Turkey and letting Turkey alone—it is rather between making what amounts to an Entente, and fighting a war in which Egypt, Iraq, Palestine, perhaps even India, would rise against us."

Various London journals recall that as long ago as last March at a conference of Foreign Ministers in Paris a common policy of action toward Turkey was agreed on. This accord, says the Manchester *Guardian*, ought never to have been broken, and altho much blame for its rupture can be laid against the impossible demands of the Angora Government in order to bring about an armistice, the greater misfortune was the lack of real cooperation between Great Britain and France. This important daily points out further:

"We have never ceased to contend that there is no real conflict of interest between ourselves and the French on the question

to the fact that it is no longer peace between the Turks and the Greeks that has to be achieved, but peace between the Turks and the Allies, "who have not yet concluded any treaty, a fact lost sight of." Therefore it urges the governments of Paris, of London and Rome to get together immediately, especially on the subject of Constantinople and the Straits, where their interests should be harmonized, despite all the conflict between them during the last three years. The *Paris Temps*, which is said to echo the opinion of the French Foreign Office, does not see why the Allied Powers can not cooperate closely, provided they all decide, as France has already decided, that justice must be rendered to all concerned, including the Turks, and this daily adds:

"It must not be forgotten that according to the program of March 26, 1922, certain concessions were made to the Turks in Asia Minor for the reason that some compensation was deemed requisite to balance the sacrifices demanded of the Turks in Thrace. Now that the situation in Asia Minor has been regulated by force of arms, does it seem possible and just to impose upon the Turks, the conquerors of the Greeks, the same sacrifices without any compensation? The root of the matter lies in that question. If lasting peace and harmony in the Near East are really desired, it will be necessary to banish all emotion and individual prepossessions in order that the situation may be seen in its true aspect with relation to circumstances and the realities of fact."

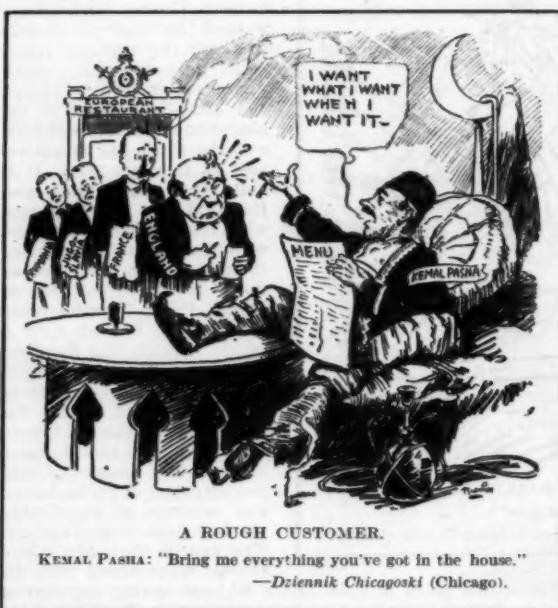
BRITAIN DETERMINED TO HOLD INDIA

BRITAIN'S FIRM STAND against the Kemalist Turks at the Straits is said to be partly inspired by the conviction that any weakness shown there would have the effect of encouraging Moslem antagonism to British rule in India. Weeks before the eyes of the world were centered on the Straits, in a statement of British policy toward India Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons set down as inalterable the policy that "Great Britain will in no circumstances relinquish her responsibility to India." As reported in the Madras *New India*, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that the Non-Cooperation movement "at the present time is in a state of collapse," and he could not venture to predict "what part it will take in the next elections," or "what influence the Non-Cooperators and men of that kind will exert upon those elected." Further, he said:

"One thing we must make clear, that Great Britain will, in no circumstances, relinquish her responsibility to India. That is a cardinal principle, not merely of the present Government, but I feel confident that it will be the cardinal principle with any Government that could command the confidence of the people of this country. . . .

"We owe this not only to the people of this country, tho they have made great sacrifices for India, but we owe it to the people of India as a whole. We had no right to go there, unless we meant to carry our trust right through. There is a great variety of races and creeds in India, probably a greater variety than in the whole of Europe. There are innumerable divisive forces there, and if Great Britain withdraw her strong hand, nothing would ensue, except divisions, strife, conflict and anarchy. India would become a prey either to strong adventurers or to strong invaders.

"A good deal will depend upon the kind of representatives chosen at the next election—whether they will be men of moderate temper, such as those who constitute the present legislature, men who are honestly and earnestly doing their best to make this new constitutional experiment a success, or whether they will be there as men who are simply using all the powers of the machine in order to attain some purpose which is detrimental to British rule and subversive of the whole system upon which India has been governed up to now. That is why I say that the most serious and most trying time—the time which will constitute the real test of the success of this effort—is yet to come. I think it is right that we should say that, if there is a change of that kind in the character of the legislature and in the purpose of those who are chosen in the design of responsible and chosen leaders of Indian people, that would constitute a serious situation and we should have to take it into account."



of the Straits, and that rivalries and jealousies which have kept us apart are as unnecessary as they are disastrous. The freedom of the Straits is not a specially British interest; it is a world interest, and its settlement on a durable and equitable basis will, in the long run, be as good for Turkey as for the rest of us."

The London *Saturday Review* tells us of a reported treaty between Soviet Russia and the Angora Government which "looks to their common control of the Straits, which, it scarcely need be said, would be an unfortunate thing for the rest of Europe." People have been asking doubtfully what would be the attitude of France in this matter of the freedom of the Straits, this weekly tells us, and goes on:

"It is most satisfactory to hear that she has given to Britain official assurances that she agrees that it must be maintained. Some minor concessions may be made to Turkey, but if on the major aspects of the Near East question there is a real concord of the Three Allies the situation can be met and saved. But it must be done at once."

In this connection appears a note of the Soviet Government to the Foreign Ministers of England, France and Italy, protesting against the Allied blockade of the Black Sea, following the occupation of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. This note, says a Moscow press correspondent, is a move of Soviet Russia in her aim "at participation in the conference that is to decide the status of Constantinople and the Straits."

Among the French press the *Journal des Débats* calls attention

While we might expect this statement to incense the Indian radicals, it is significant just now that sharp resentment against Mr. Lloyd George appears in the Indian press representing the Moderate Indians, who, it should be noted, are opposed to the Gandhi Non-Cooperation movement and claim they have been trying to make a success of the Indian constitution which, they now say, "apparently has been given as a mere experiment and is liable to be withdrawn at Britain's will." The Non-Cooperators exult in the British Premier's speech, say their newspapers, because it shows "what fools the Moderates have been to trust in England's promises." One point in particular offends the Moderates, it appears, and that is Mr. Lloyd George's remarks on the British civil servants in India, of whom he said:

"They are the steel frame of the whole structure. I do not care what you build on to it, if you take that steel frame out, the fabric will collapse. It is, therefore, essential that they should be there, but not for their own sakes. What does it matter finding 1,200 positions from a population of 315,000,000? Finding jobs for 1,200 is really too trivial. I see comments, and unworthy comments, about our finding avenues and jobs for our young men. There is not one of this 1,200 that could not easily find a much better job in this country, a much better paying one. The difficulty is to get men to go there. It is not the difficulty of finding places to put them into."

As a specimen of Moderate objection to this speech of Mr. Lloyd George we find an interview in the *Bombay Chronicle* with Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, one of the Moderate members of the Delhi Legislative Assembly, who is quoted as saying:

"The Premier, who was loudest in his praise of India during the war when India's help was indispensable to Great Britain, has now no hesitation in giving what practically is a threat that the clock of reforms (the Montagu constitution) might be set back. His pampering of the Services shows clearly that with the present Parliament and its Cabinet the agitation of a handful of Civil Servants carries more weight than the legitimate cry for justice of a whole nation, for the demand of Indianization of the Services is made by all parties in India. While ready to recognize the enormous good that the Services have done to the country, I venture to think that the Premier's indulgence in their praise and his pride in the fact that 1,200 men rule 315 millions of people sounds very cheap and are hardly worthy of the Prime Minister of Great Britain. . . .

"His statement that the British came here with a view to draw Indians out of the state of anarchy is incorrect. The less said about the methods of the acquisition of India by Great Britain the better. . . .

"After all what is the issue? Since the very inception of the Reforms, a section of the Services, not favoring Mr. Montagu's policy, has shown a tendency to agitate against it. So long as Mr. Montagu was in the office, altho even he at times had the weakness of playing a little too much to them, they thought that a forward policy of Reforms was a settled fact. Since Mr. Montagu's unfortunate resignation, however, we see that their disloyalty to the Government of India Act enacted by Parliament has instead of censure been receiving an ungracious support from the very Parliament that was responsible for the passing of the Act. And for their disloyalty they are not to be censured but are to be rewarded! This is unheard of in the history of the world."

How the speech has given the Non-Cooperative Indians, who refused to work the reformed constitution, the opportunity to jeer at their countrymen who went into the Legislative Assembly, is apparent from the following excerpt from the editorial columns of the *Madras Hindu*:

" . . . there is a school of opinion which, having staked its all upon the reforms and more particularly upon the airy assurances of British statesmen will, like Othello, find its occupation gone after the brutally frank speech of the Premier. To these we extend our sympathy. To the mass of Indians the speech only serves to underline the truism that nations can only achieve their salvation by their own effort and that it is impossible for a ruling race to achieve that degree of self-abnegation which would be required voluntarily to surrender its position of dominance."

ALLIED DEBTS AND OUR TARIFF

RESTRICTION OF TRADE between the United States and Great Britain, which British journals say is bound to follow the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill, will "make it much more difficult for Europe and Britain to pay their debts to Uncle Sam." This prediction is heard in various quarters, but comes with especial significance from the London



WALLED OUT.

JOHN BULL: "I say, Sam, there seems to be no opening for our European goods, and your tariff wall is getting higher than ever. You don't seem to want to help us pay what we owe."

—*Evening Express* (Cardiff).

Daily Chronicle, often spoken of as an organ of the Lloyd George Government. The same Americans who "demand the strict exaction of America's pound of flesh from the Allies" we are told, are they who have insisted on "increased protection," and it is considered "unfortunate that those who press both these demands do not realize how directly they conflict with each other." But it is pointed out that—

"The confusion of thought is not confined to America; we have known people much nearer home who coupled demands for keeping out foreign goods with demands for making the foreigner pay. In fact, of course, it is only in goods that the foreigner can pay; and in proportion as you keep them out, you will make his payments impossible."

We read further that American financiers and statesmen "are not unaware of the weight of such arguments," but they are "confronted by a popular will," and this newspaper adds:

"To that will they must be specially sensitive at present, because on November 7 next will be held the Congressional elections. One-third of the Senate's seats and the whole of the House of Representatives will be voted for on that day. It would have been in some ways a fortunate thing if the passage of the tariff schedules, which has been delayed so long, could have been delayed till the election was over. We do not mean that any reversal of the party majorities is to be looked for. The signs are that the Republicans may lose seats in the House of Representatives, they will keep their power there; and in the Senate they are at present impregnable. We mean rather that after the elections were over, they might have been able to review the tariff policy in all its bearings with a wider and calmer outlook than is possible on the eve of a party campaign. The sudden and somewhat unexpected exclusion of this possibility is a distinct misfortune for the world. The new tariff will not only embarrass the payment of debts due to the United States; it will also hamper enormously her own ambition to increase her exports and her shipping services. For nobody can buy her exports, unless they can be paid for; and they can only be paid for in proportion as she admits imports in return."



WHY AMERICAN ISOLATION MUST END

AMERICA ENTERED THE WAR for reasons that call her no less imperatively to collaboration in winning the peace, declare European writers over and over again. They fortify their argument by quoting interviews given to British and French newspapers by certain American travelers of semi-public character, who apparently find new impressions of the whole problem by examining Europe at first-hand. Now comes a distinguished French publicist, Mr. Firmin Roz, with the declaration that Washington's Farewell Address and the Monroe Doctrine "should receive a new interpretation." The United States of America is a nation of more than a hundred millions of people, which is "strong, rich, and sure of itself," he writes in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), and it has given ample evidence that it is "one of the greatest Powers in the world." Washington certainly would not have looked at foreign problems with the same mind if he were living to-day, we are told, and President Monroe would not subordinate America's entire foreign policy to the idea of protecting the continents of the Western hemisphere from colonization by a European Power. Moreover, this informant points out that:

"There is no longer question as there was in 1823 of preventing encroachments by Russia on the Pacific coast or designs of France on Mexico. The system of the Holy Alliance no longer threatens any part of the New World with an offensive of despotism. The Monroe Doctrine is no longer a doctrine of isolation, but on the contrary America has made use of it to cover certain annexations, which were made seemingly to keep the regions annexed from falling into the hands of a European Power. In the name of this doctrine, the great republic of North America does not hesitate to extend its tutelage over the states of Latin America, which it will finally succeed perhaps in federating. What is more, in the name of this doctrine, the United States has already laid the foundation of a colonial empire. America's rôle is no longer that of withdrawing within herself, but rather of stretching herself farther afield, and America's destiny no longer requires that all foreign influences be avoided. America's destiny to-day demands that she extend her influence beyond her boundaries and there make it triumphant."

To this observer there is no overweening optimism in predicting that America will "intervene in peace, as she intervened in war, choosing her own time according to her own best judgment." The only danger is that she may wait too long, he fears, and declares that "she should not, she can not, turn away from the appeal of the Old World, because a great nation in full vigor, prosperity, and maturity of its genius, can never betray its ideal nor its destiny." We read then:

"Why is it that America, which helped us win the war, does

not wish to help us win the peace? She is biding her time, it is said. When she waited thirty-two months during the progress of hostilities, she risked entering the war too late. Let us hope that for our own sake and for her own, America does not arrive too late in the peace. . . .

"America will gradually be led into a cooperation of effort with all Europe. This cooperation will be effected through the economic relations between the Old World and the New. Do we not see to-day how America's foreign commerce is bound up with the settlement of the Allied debts, the restabilization of European exchange, and the restoration of Russia as a market? It is strange that these problems, which occupy the attention of the American public and the American Government, have not interested them in the general problems of Europe with which they are tightly bound. But most significant above all else is the fact that America in turn has become a World Power, and whether she wishes to or not, she can no longer remain in isolation."

America's side of the case is presented in a letter to the London *Times*, in which we read that "if Europe wishes the United States to join in some process of reconstruction or in a League of Nations, the road to success can be only by convincing the people of the United States that she proposes to give as well as to receive." The author of this letter is an American in London, Mr. George A. Wood, who writes further:

"I believe that Europeans have misinterpreted American idealism. They seem to have concluded that this idealism is a shallow sentimentality and unassociated with hard-headed judgment or common sense. This is not so. To illustrate: in the American mind the fighting of 'a war to end war' was always associated with the proposition that the nations concerned should display an enlightened self-interest on the subject. When they failed to do so the American public quickly lost faith in the slogan. Many thinking Americans never believed such a result feasible in this age of the world. This skepticism had spread widely enough by the time Mr. Wilson returned from Versailles to lead to the rejection by the Senate of his League of Nations program for ending war. Americans in general believe a League of Nations will be worth while only when the nations are more interested in their common interests than in their conflicting ones. A very cursory glance at present-day Europe is enough to dispel any illusions on that score."

"As these developments have been registered on the American consciousness, Americans have become more and more convinced of the wisdom, from every point of view, of avoiding entanglement in European affairs. They believe that world recovery, when it comes, will have to be achieved gradually and painfully by the same methods and through the exercise of the same virtues which achieved the civilization which the war came so near to destroying. They regard confidence between business men and between governments as fundamental. The lack of the former would mean universal ruin, and the lack of the latter postpones the day of fruitful cooperation."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

FINGER-PRINTING THE WORLD

IF THE GOOD WORK GOES ON, every living person will in time have his finger-print recorded somewhere, and can, if necessary, be identified by it. Britain has already taken prints of millions of her subjects in India and will extend the system over her Empire. Here in the United States we are finger-printing certain groups, such as depositors in the postal savings banks, and now employees of the post-office are to be printed, followed perhaps by the civil-service staff of the Government. Homer V. Marion, writing in *The Illustrated World* (Chicago), asserts that this huge task, next to the finger-printing of India's swarming millions, is the biggest single job of the kind yet attempted. Over three hundred and twenty thousand employees of the Post-office Department are to have their finger-tip portraits taken and ultimately the system, it is rumored, is to be extended and will include over half a million civil service workers. Writes Mr. Marion:

"Alarmed by the large number of mail robberies which led to a call upon the marines for protection and which threatened serious disturbance of the government postal service, Uncle Sam has determined to try out finger-print identification as a method of battling the criminals. Investigations have pretty conclusively shown that in some cases mail robberies were planned with the connivance of criminals within the postal system. To safeguard the mails against further similar occurrences, to search out characters in Uncle Sam's employment with a police record, and to start a permanent system that will automatically serve as a certain identification, the present task has been put under way.

"Unusually high as the morale of the postal employees has been, the disorganization that the Great War brought upon all industry and activity of whatever sort struck the post-office too. With the difficult tests that safeguarded the caliber of the men entering the service relaxed to meet the scarcity of applicants during the war, shady elements, it is feared, got their opportunity to bore into the postal organization, and it is thought that perhaps all of them have not yet been eliminated, but that finger-prints will weed them out as well as provide a means of detecting criminals after the commission of crime.

"The detective part of the service, however, is only one feature. The real importance of this service is to be its use of the scientifically accurate finger-prints as a means of permanent record and identification. This sole signature that can not be forged or disguised will become the permanent mark of the postal employees. It will serve as a means of identification more accurate than any other devised. The post-office file will not be merely a finger-print rogues' gallery, which has been the rôle such files have largely played until recently, but it will serve as the certain means of identification of all employees in numerous other ways.

"When the news first came out that in time all the postal

employees were to be finger-printed, it was thought that this was the largest number of a single institution to be so recorded, and it does happen to be the largest in this country, if we except, of course, the records of the associated police systems which probably contain a bigger number of prints, but the police of the United States can hardly be regarded as one organization. Moreover, they have been finger-printing for over a score of years, while the Post-office Department is making this handsome show as a beginning."

In India, Mr. Marion goes on to tell us, the whole population has been subjected to the making of this most remarkable file of identifications in the world. It has so vastly simplified and perfected statistical records that the British Government has begun to finger-print the populations of all its other dependencies. In Africa and in its other Asiatic concessions it has made this a feature of colonial administration policy. At home the conservative English citizen will not stand for it. France and Belgium are said to be preparing to institute it not only in their foreign possessions but in their domestic administration as well, while Germany has already begun it. Other countries probably will follow suit. We read further:

"From the office of the Postmaster-General himself down to the humblest week-end assistant the work, it is said, will go on in the United States, the procedure now being part of the regular form of admission of new employees into the post-office system. No definite plans have been made

as yet, but it is presumed that they will follow this scheme. The original finger-prints of every postal employee, wherever taken, are to be sent to Washington where they will be filed in a central bureau organized for this purpose. Photographs will then be made and sent for filing in the local records of the station to which the person is attached.

"Employees of the steamer mail and railway mail clerks will have their prints and photographs kept directly at Washington. Each time a clerk is transferred his finger-print record will precede him to his new post. It is to be as much a part of his record as his original application.

"When a clerk leaves the government employ he will not be given his prints, as they are to become a permanent record of the department, part of the dead file which, as has been proved again and again, can come startlingly to life on occasion.

"How does it feel to be finger-printed? Several postmen who were questioned didn't see any harm and thought that it would be rather a good thing. To those to whom it was in any way objectionable, custom, they thought, would soon make it acceptable. After a while, when it was no longer a novelty, it would be taken as a matter of course in entering a new job, a piece of routine like a signature.

"The whole operation lasts only about five minutes. A



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Illustrated World," Chicago.

FINGER-PRINTING A LETTER-CARRIER.

rectangular piece of plate glass is what the generals would call the base of operations. A liberal supply of what looks like ordinary printer's ink, but is really a special preparation, is squeezed out of a tube upon the glass. With a roller such as the hand-press operator uses to spread the ink on a block of type to run off proof sheets, the ink is carefully smoothed over the surface of the glass plate.

"In the post-office record thirteen impressions are taken, one each of all the ten fingers, one each of the four fingers without the thumb of each hand, and one of the two thumbs together. The first ten impressions are what are called the rolled prints and are more accurate than the other three. The finger to be printed is very firmly rolled over the ink on the plate. Then the finger starting from one side to the other is with no gentle pressure rolled over its allotted square of the paper. The tips of the fingers from about half an inch below the first joint are printed.

"A remarkable system of recording has been perfected within recent years by which a catalogued finger-print can be found as easily as a book in a fairly well-kept library. Under the classifications just mentioned and in certain subclassifications the

parts is not apt to enthuse over a position, in a university or elsewhere, which consumes a part of his time in work that a high school boy would scorn. It is evident that universities may well look toward a housecleaning that will remove the millstones of routine and red tape from the necks of able chemists. Perhaps then the lure of industry and even the shaking of the moneybags will fall upon the deaf ears of the man whose creative impulse is being satisfied."

THE PASSING OF THE ICE-HOUSE

ICE IS NOW PRODUCED close to the points of consumption, even if these are in climates where the weather never freezes. This saves storage and transportation. Robert G. Skerrett, who writes on this subject in *The Compressed Air Magazine* (New York), tells us that in the United States practically all the ice used south of Philadelphia is manufactured at or near the spot where it is used. Formerly these cities and towns used ice harvested during the winter in the far north, kept in huge ice-houses, and transported southward by rail or boat. Now the ice-houses are going to ruin very largely, Mr. Skerrett tells us; altho some, of course, will always be needed and used locally. The mechanical production of ice, he says, has now reached great perfection. We make in this country forty million tons of it annually, worth about two hundred million dollars. Five thousand big plants turn it out, and thousands of restaurants, hospitals, hotels, etc., have little plants of their own. Fifty years ago there were only three ice plants in the whole country. We read:

"At present few of these structures are standing. Science is steadily supplanting Nature, and has rendered it practicable to manufacture ice at any time and well-nigh anywhere of a quality often distinctly superior to the product of pond or river.

"In New York, only 40 per cent. of the ice consumed is the natural article; in Philadelphia, 85 per cent. of the ice used is manufactured; and from Philadelphia south substantially all of the ice marketed is machine-made.

"Prior to 1912, all ice-plants used distilled water, because it was then believed that water of this sort was necessary in order to obtain a hygienic product.

"Distilled-water ice-plants have never, even under the most favorable conditions, been able to make more than five pounds of ice for each pound of coal burned under the boilers; and so long as the artificial ice industry depended upon this system its commercial success was very limited. The manufacture of ice took on a new lease of life when we turned our attention to the utilization of raw water, the kind furnished us by city mains, springs, and artesian wells. From that time on the business has grown tremendously. With proper safeguards, such as would normally be exercised in regard to the drinking water of any up-to-date community, thoroughly palatable ice can now be made by machinery which is often purer than the ice of Nature's forming and fully as good as a refrigerant.

"Probably one of the biggest strides forward was the outcome of a discovery made about ten years ago, that by blowing compressed air into the water during the freezing process the ice would be as solid and clear as that from ponds, lakes, etc. Before this, a great deal of difficulty was experienced in manufacturing ice of this character.

"As can be grasped by now, the whole art of ice-making, as well as that of refrigeration generally, is moving forward steadily. This explains why artificial ice is rapidly supplanting natural ice; and why people in some parts of the United States are to-day enjoying a plenty of this refrigerant where little if any could be had a few years ago.

"In conclusion, let it be said that our engineering concerns are reaching more and more into foreign markets with their refrigerating and ice-making machinery. During eleven months of 1921, we sent abroad apparatus of this character to the value of \$1,691,058. This was greater by \$631,154 than our similar exports for the whole of 1913. Our shipments will undoubtedly be larger when the people of other nations learn of the improvements which we have made in this class of equipment."



THE FINGER-PRINTING OUTFIT.

records are kept in such a way that a finger-print can be recognized and made to reveal its information in an incredibly short space of time. If the finger-printing of the postal employees works out as expected, government authorities are asking themselves what it will lead to. It has been stated recently that the census of the future may be taken this way. The nation will thus possess unmistakable, tamper-proof records of all its citizens."

WHY CHEMISTS LEAVE COLLEGE—An incident throwing light on the movement of scientific men from university work to the industries is thus related by *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York):

"A young professor of analytical chemistry was doing unique and recognized research. His apparatus, such as he had, was begged and borrowed from friends and foundations. His department supplied him with almost nothing. In addition for his analytical course he had sixty platinum crucibles for over a hundred men. These crucibles were loaned to students by the day and had to be returned to him personally each night to be locked in the safe (by order of the department head). Not only did his department give him no funds for research, but it filled his time with meaningless routine that was irksome and useless.

"This same man subsequently accepted an industrial offer which, incidentally, paid him more than double the salary; but, more pertinent to the immediate question, it gave him unlimited funds for equipment, almost unlimited assistance and complete freedom from the mechanical routine of even ordering apparatus. The moral back of the tale is this: Industry has a much better appreciation of the intrinsic value of the research man's time and energy than is found in the university. It relieves him of elementary routine, pays him for the quality of his service and gets value received.

"The job is attractive not only because it pays better, but also because it is free from onerous red tape. A chemist of

WHERE FRENCH DEPARTMENT STORES LEAD THE WORLD

AMERICANS WHO THINK that our department stores are the best in the world will be surprised to read that those of Paris far exceed anything either here or in Britain, in volume of business and in the cheapness with which it is done. This is the assertion of Harry Gordon Selfridge, once a partner in Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, and now at the head of his own great store in London, who may be presumed to know something about the department store business, if any one does. Writing under the title, "How They Merchandise Better Abroad," in *System* (Chicago), Mr. Selfridge asserts that any one interested in the distribution of goods at retail—and especially in these times when distribution at a profit seems to be becoming increasingly more difficult—will do well to look rather carefully into the methods of the large Paris department stores. He says:

"Taking the value of the franc at par, five stores in Paris last year each did a gross business of approximately \$100,000,000 or more. Beside such a volume of business the volume of the largest stores of the United States or England is insignificant.

"These Paris houses cover no more ground than some of the largest retail establishments in the United States. I doubt if they have more employees, and I also doubt if the total investments are as great as several of the retail corporations in the United States. The reason why I can not speak with certainty on the details is that these stores very carefully guard every business fact of importance. However, I do know something of these methods. I know that their accounting is of the very first order—I have had the opportunity roughly to examine that of one of these stores. And also I have seen some very surprising summaries of business. These facts are worth thinking over by men interested in the distribution of goods in other countries.

"The gross sales of the five leading Paris houses for 1921 were, as I have reason to believe: the Galeries Lafayette, 555,000,000 francs; Printemps, 495,000,000 francs; the Bon Marché, 525,000,000 francs; the Louvre, 575,000,000 francs; and the Samaritain, 700,000,000 francs. One store with which I am more or less acquainted carries a very wide line of merchandise—as wide probably as any department store in the United States. The inventory value at retail prices of this stock would hardly exceed \$14,000,000 at any one time. This gives 10 as the average rate of turnover, which is, of course, extremely high. The cost of doing business of at least one of these great stores is 18 per cent. In our London store the cost of doing business should be 18 per cent., but last year was more. In the United States the cost of doing business is usually from 20 per cent. up to even 35 per cent.

"Even after discounting the rise in French prices, the volume of business of any one of this group is much greater than that of the largest concern in any other country.

"The volume may be partially accounted for by the fact that Paris is the one great purchasing center of France. France has other large cities, but none of them large enough to bear even approximately the relation that Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis and Pittsburgh bear to New York. The other cities of France, however, would be purchasing centers for their surrounding communities were it possible for their houses to carry the range of goods and to meet the prices of the big Paris shops. Parisian preminence is due to an extraordinary merchandising ability which utilizes to the utmost the economics of the department-store type of organization.

"It is to be remembered that New York has a larger population than Paris, that it also is a center, and that the people who come to it have more money than the people who come up to Paris. Nevertheless New York has nothing to compare with any of the five establishments I have mentioned. The fact is that these Paris stores do business more cheaply than other stores in the world. That is why they are great and that is why they are so well worth studying, for the cost of doing business is the great present problem of retail merchandising.

"Both manufacturer and merchandiser have to discover a way of making the purchasers' money buy more than ever it did. The method nearest at hand for achieving this purpose is to cut down the cost of distribution and to do business on a narrower margin of profit and at a smaller expense than ever before. There are probably more wastes, and especially in the United

States, in distribution than there are in production, and, so far as the distributor is concerned, it is the bettering of his own function that must most concern him. These French houses are masterful merchandisers because they are staffed by master merchandisers. They depend very little upon forms and very much upon the ability of their people to know values, to watch



SELFRIDGE ADMITS THE FRENCH EXCEL HIM.

This famous proprietor of a large London department store says that "Parisian preminence is due to extraordinary merchandising ability."

He is seen here with his daughter, Mrs. Jacques B. de Sibour.

details, and to sense what it is that people want to buy and at what price."

It is in turning goods quickly at a small expense and a small profit that the retail wastes of distribution can be cut down, Mr. Selfridge asserts. He believes that this is not a problem in store accounting but in human management. He says that it is on the side of staff membership that American merchants can learn most from the French and English. There can be no question, he thinks, that in the impersonal mechanics of merchandising the United States is far ahead. The store buildings are better. They are more convenient to work in or to buy in. The displays of goods are better. There is less unnecessary handling. The average London shop would almost seem to have been contrived by a specialist in inconvenience. He goes on:

"The Paris shops are much better, but older civilizations do not like to change. Men are less ambitious. But the very

contentment with things as they are gives the leisure to acquire personal skill.

"It is the greater ease with which this skill may be secured that possibly makes it somewhat less difficult, in certain respects, to run a department store in England than in America. It is easier in America than in England to get people to accept responsibility, but I understand that the procuring of those who have become sufficiently trained to bear the responsibility is not so easy.

"Merchandising starts with the education of the salespeople—perhaps the largest part of that education has to do with convincing them that the interests of the institution that employs them and their own interests coincide. It is the part of the management to make sure that actually they do coincide. In this we have been most successful in our London house.

"Business prosperity in any country is no longer a domestic matter. Whether we like to admit it or not—and I, as an American living in a foreign country, have perhaps a stronger feeling in this matter than most Americans—we must face the unescapable fact that great forces have been working to eradicate nationalism, patriotism, and sectionalism in business. No nation in the world to-day is economically independent of the rest of the world. We have been drawn into a relationship of interdependence from which we can not escape—if it were indeed desirable to escape."

BEASTS AND BIRDS ON STREAMLINE MODELS—Fish, birds, moths, snowdrifts and boulders are all forced to take similar shapes by wind and water, nature's firm of magic tailors, who have decreed the streamline model for all bodies moving or immersed in a moving fluid. Such, at any rate, is the claim of Dr. Enoch Karrer of the Nela Research Laboratories in Cleveland, according to Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington). Seeking from a new point of view to answer the question of the relation between the shape of a body and the natural forces acting upon it, Dr. Karrer has reached the conclusion that any deformable body moving in a fluid or immersed in a moving fluid will assume a shape that is as nearly as possible "streamline"—which is a shape familiar to all persons who have seen illustrations of the Zeppelin airships. Finding his illustrations of the principle of streamline in geology, meteorology, physics and biology, he determined that the adjustment of the shape of a body was very similar to adjustments directed by light and by gravity. We read:

"Two granite boulders lying 4,000 feet above sea level, atop a rather bare mountain in Australia, show by their long axis the shaping influence of prevailing winds, much as the shape of snowdrifts is influenced by the wind. The peculiar mushrooming of snow about tree trunks, it is declared, is due to the pressure over the surface of the round tree trunk of moving air. Snowdrifts on the surface of the earth, it is shown, generally are streamline, and where obstructed by a fence or a house, such obstacles are molded into the streamline contour.

"According to Dr. Karrer's view any moving body of any shape immersed in a fluid is subjected to forces of restraint that diminish as the body has a shape approaching streamline. Familiar examples are found in birds, where not only the shape of the body, but the thickening of the front portion of the wing and the lay of the feathers are conspicuous examples of this influence. A striking verification is found in the hawkmoth which has elongated wings with thickened front edges, and the contour of the body is a true streamline. Tho its wing surface is small in comparison with its body, this moth is one of the most powerful on the wing.

"Dr. Karrer is inclined to believe that in the case of birds and fishes there is an adjustment for different conditions of living, and also that streamline contour will vary according to the different speeds of flight and of different relative speeds of current. In continuing the pursuit of facts from his new point of view, it is likely that Dr. Karrer will develop further interesting observations of the phenomenon which he has termed 'stream adjustment.'"

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIVE FISH

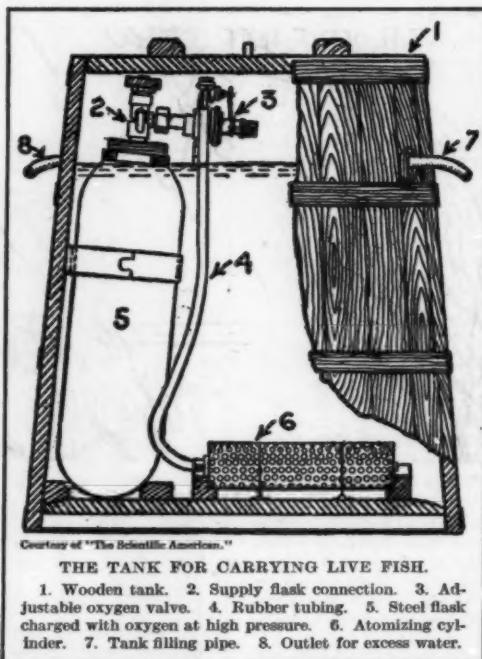
FISH MAY BE TAKEN ALIVE to market with practically no chance of dying *en route*, by means of a newly devised apparatus described in *The Scientific American*. This paper reminds us that the gourmet contends, probably with reason, that a fish taken from its native element and cooked promptly is more delicious than one kept fresh on ice. Be this as it may, it is a fact that many people prefer to buy their fish alive. In Germany, for instance, dealers have for years made it a practise to cater to the trade by displaying their finny wares swimming about in tanks.

"To satisfy this particular demand for aquatic foodstuffs, the Teutons have devised various sorts of containers which make it feasible to transport the commodities considerable distances, for it must be borne in mind that the sources of supply are often remote from the points of consumption. However, without going into details, these tanks, tubs, etc., have sometimes failed to deliver their contents unharmed; and the percentage of dead fish has frequently been high when the journey has been unduly long. Again, the loss has been marked whenever there was a sudden rise in temperature; and it was realized that this mortality was not necessarily the consequence of water being too warm for the fish.

"To meet these circumstances, and to insure the well-being of the fish the while, the Germans have recently devised an automatic apparatus capable of feeding constantly to the water the correct measure of replacement oxygen.

"The equipment is made up of a steel flask charged with oxygen at high pressure, a reducing valve, a length of rubber tubing, and a sieve-like filter or cylinder. The latter is placed in the bottom of the 'live box' or tank where it will break up the discharged oxygen into streams of minute bubbles so as to facilitate the distribution and the absorption of the gas. The steel flask may be secured either inside or outside of the tank. To the reducing valve is attached a cut-off which can be set to provide an hourly flow of oxygen agreeably to the needs of the fish in transit. That is to say, experiments have shown that the amount of oxygen to be supplied is governed by the total weight of the fish and the volume of water in which they are kept. Therefore the valve can be adjusted to furnish 2, 4, 8, 15, 30 or more liters of oxygen per hour. Inasmuch as the oxygen flask carries enough gas to last for a considerable period, provision is made in this way for any delay in transit which may prolong the journey of the shipment.

"The apparatus, while automatic in its operation, nevertheless calls for a measure of expertise or judgment on the part of those using it, because the fish may suffer harm if the water becomes supersaturated with the gas. In other words, the fish may experience a counterpart of the malady known among workers as caisson disease; and the excess of gas, if continued for but a few hours, may prove fatal. Carefully developed tables inform the shipper how to regulate the supply of oxygen to satisfy the vital demands of his consignment. It is reported that extensive employment of the equipment has amply demonstrated its commercial worth."



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE TANK FOR CARRYING LIVE FISH.

1. Wooden tank.
2. Supply flask connection.
3. Adjustable oxygen valve.
4. Rubber tubing.
5. Steel flask charged with oxygen at high pressure.
6. Atomizing cylinder.
7. Tank filling pipe.
8. Outlet for excess water.

RADIO • DEPARTMENT

"OLD DOCTOR KDKF"

IF A SAILOR out in the Sargasso sea, on a vessel that carries no doctor, should be taken suddenly ill, he may receive skilled medical attention before you or I, who chance to be taken ill at the same moment in our city apartment or suburban dwelling, can secure the services of a doctor who lives a few blocks up the street. So Homer Croy, writing in *Popular Radio* (New York), assures us. Another radio paradox, of course. "With Radio," says Mr. Croy, "there is always a doctor at home. Radio has hung a shingle on every ship." And he thus explains and elucidates the paradox, revealing an important new aspect of radio as a practical art:

"Blossom Heath, an English cargo ship, stopt at New York, discharged part of its freight and steamed confidently for Panama. It passed thro the Canal and started on the long stretch across the Pacific ocean for Hongkong and the China coast.

"And then one night, abruptly, misfortune laid its heavy hand on the ship.

"There was groaning in the quarters of one of the ship's crew. When help came the cook was writhing in pain. For anything to happen to the chief cook on such a long voyage is a catastrophe. The captain was called and in the glory hole, gently rocking to the movement of the ship as it plowed steadily into the tropical night, the captain sought to find out what was the matter. But he was not a man of medicine and the cook could tell him little. All the cook knew was that he was in great misery; he had eaten nothing; taken no wrong medicine. He could not explain it. The captain took his pulse, and found a fever thermometer, but otherwise he was helpless. The pains grew worse. It would be days before port was made, before there could be hope of medical attendance.

"And then as he bent over the groaning man in his bunk, with the silent seamen outside in the narrow passageway, an idea came to the captain.

"Send me Sparks," he said. Every one knew what he meant, for over the seven seas the ship's wireless operator is thus known.

"The captain wrote a brief description of the cook's symptoms on a pad and signed it as master of the *Blossom Heath*.

"Call Station KPH, San Francisco, and ask them to tell me what to do."

"San Francisco answered the call and a physician of the United States Marine Hospital was brought to the telephone. The captain's message was read to him and the doctor gave his advice—and in just sixteen minutes after the captain's message was sent into the air the doctor's advice was back.

"Two days later the cook was well!

"Thus do we see the workings of another of the wonders of radio—the giving of medical advice to ships at sea. Sailors now can have the best of medical advice, even tho the doctor may be thousands of miles away. Many and many is the ship that has no doctor: freighters, cargo ships, tramp steamers, tankers, fruit-boats, fishing-vessels, schooners. In fact, only 25 per cent. of the ships that sail the seas carry doctors. There is a

law which requires all ships with fifty or more in the crew to carry a radio outfit, but they may have a hundred in the crew and not have a doctor aboard—so long as they don't carry passengers. But a ship with even one paying passenger must have a doctor. It is one of the queer quirks of the law.

"The English marine law is better than ours. By it the master of a vessel is required to know the principles of first aid. But we have no such law. The captain of an American freighter can put to sea without knowing a hypodermic needle from a belaying pin. The English captain, in time of emergency, can administer rough help, but our captain can only look sympathetic and offer to write to relatives. As a result thousands of American seamen suffer. So it has been for many centuries.

"Then one day a man on the top floor of a skyscraper at 25 South Street, New York, had an idea.

"That man is Captain Robert W. Huntington, who has sailed the seas when sailing was sailing and scurvy was a dreaded disease. Once he went out to meet the whale and stood with his finger on the trigger of the harpoon-gun; now he is in the quieter waters of New York Harbor, but his heart is still with the sailors setting their course by the evening star.

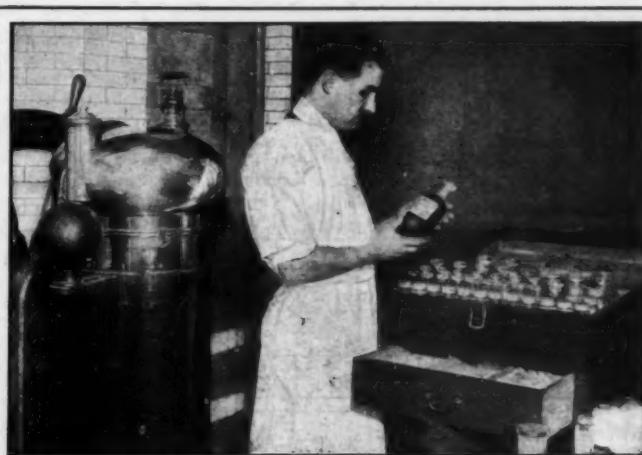
"Why can't we give them medical advice by radio?" he asked.

"It was a new idea; it had never been tried.

"He was connected with the Seamen's Church Institute as chief of the navigation school. Immediately his idea was put up to the authorities. There was a medical staff with the Institute giving advice to sailors ashore; now its services could be enlarged. Washington was communicated with and soon the only doctor thousands of sailors knew was KDKF. When pains set upon them, or when their hands went into the machinery, instead of trusting themselves to the efforts of a bewildered skipper they called the mysterious Dr. KDKF and after a short interval advice came back. That was all they knew. The machine would sputter, sparks would fly, and from some place out of the air advice would come.

"But this was what was really happening. As soon as the distress message was received an Institute doctor was communicated with. The message was read to him. He in turn telephoned advice back, but the Captain wasn't going to run any risk; passing through so many hands the advice might be garbled. So to the telephone he hitched a dictating machine, and the doctor's instructions went on wax. These in turn were read back to the doctor and later the record was put away for safekeeping. With the rubber tip in his ears the captain read out to the wireless operator the exact words of the doctor and into the air they were sent flying. The radio operator aboard some lonely ship copied them down and the message was given to the captain. Then, confident of his medical bearing, the ship captain went to the sailor and gave orders with as much assurance as if he had a medical degree. The message, to reach its destination, had gone through four machines—the telephone at the hospital, the wax record, the sending outfit and the receiving outfit on the ship.

"So far so good; a great boon had come to the sailor—or so it seemed. But not as much oil had been poured on the troubled waters as the quieted waves might seem to indicate. Underneath there was still something wrong. For many times



Courtesy of "Popular Radio."

THE STANDARDIZED SHIP MEDICINE CHEST.

Every vessel may some day be equipped with such a first-aid cabinet that it will enable the captain to administer the drugs prescribed by doctors via radio.

when calls came in for help, and medical advice was sent back, the ship had none of the remedies suggested; in fact, outside of castor oil, calomel and quinine the ship's medical chest was as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard. The doctor might prescribe relief, but he had no means of knowing that the ship had this on board. He was prescribing in the dark. Then it was that Captain Huntington hit upon another idea—the idea of the standardized medicine chest.

"Each ship going to sea was to be equipped with a medicine-chest in which were to be all the standard drugs and remedies. These were to be plainly marked; the doctor was to know exactly what was aboard the ship and then he could dovetail complaint and treatment. The matter was taken up with the Department of Commerce and was favorably received. It is now awaiting action. If passed it will bring relief to thousands of seamen who in the past, in the words of the fo'e'sle, have had to grin and bear it. The supplies are to be bought by the United States Public Health Service, that cheap and inferior drugs are not foisted upon the seamen, and inspected from time to time to see that their strength has not deteriorated.

"The work of the Seamen's Church Institute continued, and legs were saved and stomachs were calmed, but the job became too big. It meant that an operator must be on duty day and night. Money was low; a few donations came in, but it was more than the Institute could manage on its slender resources. At last arrangements were consummated with the Radio Corporation of America and this in turn with the United States Public Health Service. The doctors of the latter are at its call. It now has stations at Chatham, Mass.; Siasconset, Mass.; on the Bush Terminal Building, Brooklyn; one in Cape May, New Jersey; and another in San Francisco. The call letters, in order, are: WCC, WSC, WNY, WCY, with KPH for San Francisco.

"Thousands and thousands of sailors, in whatever part of the world they are, can have medical aid within a few minutes."

HORSE RACING BY RADIO—"Among matters that may be classified as interesting, if not important," says the New York *American*, "may be placed the recent report of a novel use of radio at the Cook County Fair, Chicago.

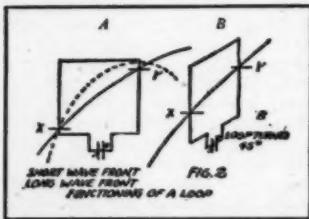
"It appears that a pacer, appropriately named 'Radio,' had been trained to circle the track at top speed, riderless and driverless, but accoutered with a radio-receiving outfit in place of ordinary harness.

"The owner and trainer of the pacer sits in the grandstand and sends his commands by radio. A photograph shows the horse apparently responding, with ears turned back to catch the message, as if the words came from a rider or driver, in the usual position, instead of half mile or so away.

"This particular use of radio is, of course, only for show purposes, altho there would appear to be no reason why several horses equipped with receiving outfits might not be made to compete, jockeyless, thus affording a highly interesting contest. And it is always possible that new and even important practical applications may be found for methods that at the outset were thought of as only amusing.

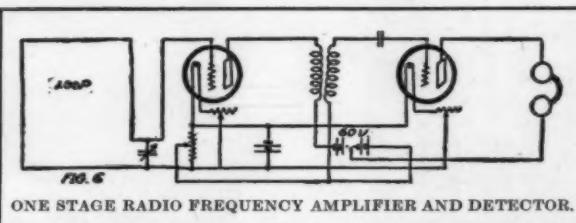
"In any event, the exhibition furnishes a tangible illustration of the wonders of radio that the audience must find interesting and thought-provocative.

"Perhaps some farmer at a fair where 'Radio' gives his exhibition may be stimulated to equip his farm horses in similar fashion, so that from the vantage of, let us say, a windmill, a workman may direct several teams dragging plows or mowing machines or what not. The suggestion sounds chimerical—but what radio phenomenon is not chimerical?"



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"Each ship going to sea was to be equipped with a medicine-chest in which were to be all the standard drugs and remedies. These were to be plainly



ONE STAGE RADIO FREQUENCY AMPLIFIER AND DETECTOR.

HOW TO CONSTRUCT A LOOP AERIAL

IT IS INCREASINGLY EVIDENT that the overhead antenna is an obsolescent structure. That does not mean that it will disappear altogether in the near future. But it is being discarded by an increasing number of amateurs, and it has already ceased to be a necessity to those posses of multiple-tube receivers, in particular where radio-frequency amplification is employed. The loop aerial that takes its place has not merely the merit of convenience. It possesses other qualities that the overhead antenna can not match, notably directive properties, low resistance, and greater freedom from strays and static. Moreover, as is pointed out by Thomas W. Benson, in an article in *Radio Digest Illustrated* (Chicago), the loop aerial "is more efficient on short wave-lengths than on the longer waves and thus fits in nicely for radiophone work." Mr. Benson gives practical directions for design and construction of loop aerials that will be of interest to a very large number of amateurs. He also explains the theory of the loop. We quote:

"A consideration of the principles of operation of a loop aerial will show why it possesses directive properties and will account for its efficiency on the shorter waves. It is clear that in order for a current to flow in a loop a difference in potential must exist in the different sides of the loop. If equal voltages were set up on opposite sides of the loop no current would flow.

"In Figure 2, the loop is shown at A with its side toward a transmitter. Now conceive the wave shown as moving across the loop. It is evident that the side nearest the transmitter will be cut by the lines of force before the other side. In this manner a difference of potential is created in the two sides of the loop and a current will flow depending upon the resistance of the circuit. The difference in the heights of the points X and Y shows graphically the difference of potential at a given instant.

"As the wave moves across the loop these values change until X is higher than Y, then the current flows in the opposite direction. This gives rise to alternating currents in the loop of a frequency depending upon the wave-length.

"When the wave-length is shorter the number of alternations is increased, making the curve of the wave-front steeper. Under this condition a greater part of each cycle is included in loop as shown by the dotted line and the difference in height between the wave form on the respective sides of the loop is greater. This naturally causes a greater difference of potential with an increase of signal strength. This explains the higher efficiency on short waves.

"As to the directional properties, consider the loop given one-eighth of a revolution as shown at B. This results in a smaller portion of the wave form being enclosed in the loop with a lower difference of potential as can be seen by the smaller difference in heights of X and Y. The signal strength has then fallen off. When the loop is turned so that its plane is at right angles to the wave front the currents in both sides of the loop will be equal and neutralize, thus giving rise to no signals.

"It will be found that the point of minimum signal strength is much more definite than that of maximum signal strength. Therefore in taking direction reading on a station the loop is turned till the station can not be heard and the axis of the loop will be pointing directly at the transmitter.

"The square type of loop is preferred and should be mounted

Loop Size	2 Ft. by 2 Ft.	4 Ft. by 4 Ft.	6 Ft. by 6 Ft.	8 Ft. by 8 Ft.
Turns	W V.R.F.	W V.R.F.	W V.R.F.	W V.R.F.
5	200 1,200	250 2,500	400 4,500	500 4,500
10	250 2,000	450 3,100	600 5,000	900 5,800
15	425 3,100	800 3,700	950 5,400	1,300 6,300
20	550 4,500	1,200 4,300	1,450 5,900	1,700 6,900
25	700 5,000	1,450 4,700	1,700 7,000	2,100 7,600

TABLE SHOWING WAVE-LENGTHS LOOPS WILL RECEIVE, AND VOLTAGE RECEPTION FACTORS AT THESE WAVE-LENGTHS.

with the corner down to reduce capacity to ground. By standardizing on several sizes of loops we find that with loops two, four, and six feet on a side the best spacing of wires is 0.1, 0.3, and 0.5 inches respectively. Spacing the wires more reduces the inductance of the loop and more turns must be used. As this rapidly increases the resistance, the above spacing is recommended and can be adhered to with satisfaction.

"From the table given it is possible to determine with fair accuracy the size of loop and number of turns to use for the reception of a given wave-length. Local conditions may alter the results slightly due to stray capacity effects to pipes and metallic masses, but the table forms a safe guide.

"When a loop is used below a wavelength shown in the table its efficiency drops off rapidly because the wave-length is not three times as great as the loop as previously mentioned. Wave-lengths above those shown will be received with a slower

drop in signal strength as the wave goes up.

"In order to select a loop to receive a given wave-length we proceed as follows: Determine from the table, interpolating roughly if necessary, the loop having the highest reception factor for the desired wave-length. For instance, say we wish to build a loop to receive radio broadcasts at 350 meters. This wavelength is not given in the table, but we can interpolate and find the following:

- "2 ft. loop, 13 turns, 350 meters, 2,600 volt., Rect., F.
- "4 ft. loop, 7 turns, 350 meters, 2,800 volt., Rect., F.
- "6 ft. loop, 4 turns, 350 meters, 4,000 volt., Rect., F.

"From this it will be seen a six-foot loop with four turns is best to use. A four-foot loop with seven turns can be used with about 25 per cent. drop in signal strength. This interpolation would appear to give very inaccurate results, but the accurate design of a loop aerial is difficult if not impossible because it is necessary to build the aerial and then measure its effective resistance. Hence the table gives a close estimate and by adding or removing a turn after construction the loop can be fitted to the work intended.

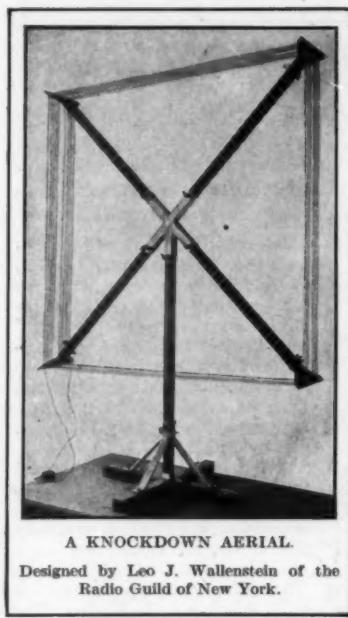
"The size of wire is not so important except that the resistance should be made as small as practical; regular seven strand No. 22 gage will serve for the small aerials.

"Now to constructional details. Two general forms of loop are in use, the solenoid and the helix. From the standpoint of simplicity the helix is to be preferred and it likewise makes a neater appearance when completed. A form of frame suitable for a helix loop has a vertical shaft of wood or fiber tubing with a cross-piece rigidly attached slightly above center. If turned wood parts are used a beautiful instrument results.

"Holes are drilled the proper distance apart in the sticks and the wire strung through them. The lower stick is fitted into a base so the frame can be stood on the floor or table. If desired the loop can be attached to the ceiling by means of a hook and eye. Two binding-posts are mounted so that flexible leads can be connected to the loop. To get the benefit of the directional effect the entire structure can be turned.

"Figure 6 shows the use of a single stage radio frequency amplifier with a loop, audio frequency amplification being added to either circuit by simply connecting the primary of the audio frequency transformer in place of the phones.

"In using a loop aerial it will be found that the signals are increased at times by grounding one or the other terminal of the loop."



A KNOCKDOWN AERIAL.

Designed by Leo J. Wallenstein of the Radio Guild of New York.

RADIO IN INDIA—"The Madras Government," says Carl H. Butman, in *Radio World* (New York), "has just ordered seven radio sets from the Marconi Company of London for use in the Malabar area of the presidency, according to Vice-Consul H. A. Doolittle.

"This comes about logically as an outgrowth of the Moplah rebellion in that region, lasting from August to December, 1921, in its main phase. The Malabar section, heavily wooded and hilly, even mountainous, is traversed only by footpaths and a few post roads. The work of the troops was greatly hindered by the destruction of all means of communication, telegraphic and postal, by the rebels, a number of whom were trained soldiers who knew the value of such hampering tactics. When the lines were promptly repaired they were again torn down. No amount of watching prevented their being destroyed by the rebels as fast as repaired.

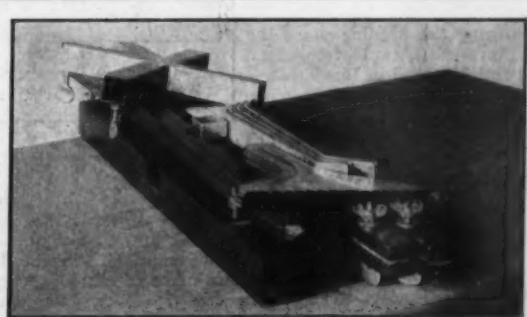
"Six armed camps, constructed at various strategic points, each with a company of police, have been provided with duplex-telephone installation sets. A charging plant is also being imported to be installed under the supervision of one of Marconi's experts. The aerial system employed will consist of two masts 30 feet high, 200 feet apart, made from local material. An effective range, depending on conditions, from 30 to 50 miles, is hoped for; sufficient for communication between the camps.

"In an effort to push the employment of stations throughout India, the Marconi Company is arranging for a series of demonstrations among the various native states in the near future."

WIRELESS STARTS A TRAIN—In *Radio Age* (Mount Morris, Ill.) we read of the starting by radio of a railway locomotive hauling a train of thirty-three cars at East Pittsburg. It will be understood that the radio wave served only to release the energy that propelled the train, but even this was a highly interesting demonstration of the possibility of remote control of machinery. Here are details of the accomplishment:

"The International Trade Special was started on its long journey when E. M. Herr, President of the Westinghouse Company, closed a switch on a pole near the railroad track on which the train was standing. The closing of this switch closed the wireless electrical circuits laid out by radio experts and engineers, and this reacted on the circuits in the locomotive, releasing the controller.

"The release of the controller by wireless then started the International Trade Special and marked an event unparalleled in history and in wireless engineering. After the train was put in motion by the wireless arrangement, a locomotive engineer,



THE AERIAL DISMANTLED AND READY FOR TRANSPORTATION.

who was sitting in the cab, in accordance with the requirements of the Interstate Commerce Commission, took charge of the train.

"The assembled guests, altho expecting to witness an unprecedented event, were amazed by the facility with which the locomotive was started by wireless, and, for a moment, stood silently in wonderment at the feat. Then they started cheering and continued cheering until the long train had left the electric plant."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

SOVIET ART IN ALL ITS GLORY

THE WOOLWORTH BUILDING lacks several hundred feet of attaining the height Mr. Tatline proposes to give his monument in honor of the Third International, and if beauty appears to have been overlooked in his design what has beauty to do with art? "Art is mathematics," we are told; "its aim is to create a new universe of objects." So any one acquainted with the patter of Cubists, Futurists, Vorticists, and Suprematists will recognize that in Soviet Russia the Modernists are not without followers, tho Russia has for a long time been cut off from the rest of the world. Writing in *L'Amour de l'Art* (Paris) Mr. Elie Ehrenbourg remarks:

"For seven years we Russians have been the victims of a spiritual blockade. You can hardly imagine how isolated we are. The only number of an art magazine to reach us has been piously passed from hand to hand and there is a long waiting list. We translated an article of Albert Gleizes's on Dada without even knowing what Dada was. And yet this enforced isolation has shown once more that Modernism in art is neither local nor national. When of late I returned to France, I found that French and Russian artists had arrived at the same conclusions. Clearly the art of the advance guard is the work, not of a sect, but of a wide-spread movement, for the phenomenon is not to be explained as a result of the art policy of the Soviet Government.

"During the opening years of the Revolution, it is true, the Modernists (called in Russia 'the Left') were everywhere supreme. That was because the supporters of 'academic' art lost courage.

The Academy and all the official art schools were closed. The works of conventional artists were relegated to old châteaus made over into museums. At last, the Modernists had a chance to acquaint the people with their art. But of late more or less of a reaction took place, but, thanks to the Soviet officials, a compromise has been arrived at. The academicians paint old-fashioned portraits of high commissioners while the Modernists, the sometimes maltreated by those commissioners, nevertheless go on with their work.

"Our real progress has been attributable, not to the Government, but to the Revolution itself. From 1910 to 1914, the disturbing question of the relation between art and life was discuss in the little clubs of Paris. Every year art and life were drifting apart more and more, and painters were producing only for the jails known as collectors' galleries or for the graveyards we call museums. Not unnaturally, the advance guard encountered intense opposition."

The Revolution in art was the work less of its leaders' ideals than of the change that came over the purchasing public, we are told. Instead of "certain Mæcenases with their benign hobbies and of certain thousands of middle-class patrons anxious to

decorate their drawing-rooms," there arose a multitude demanding a special type of art. "Academic artists could give them nothing they had not seen in the museums or in the city square. Only the Modernists had the audacity to draw the logical conclusion." Moreover—

"To the same cause is attributable other essentials of Modernism: the rejection of individualism, of the freedom of forms, of all we have termed 'divine caprice.' Instead came the present 'synthetic' forms. So now let me note certain achievements in this realm—achievements that have issued from these ideas, which, I may add, represent broadly the spirit of Modern Art.

"The most interesting recent work is Tatline's design for a monument to the Third International, as it is the first to embody the Modernist spirit, not only of Russia, but of all Europe. The epidemic of monuments rages in Russia just as in France. The Communists are everywhere putting up 'propaganda monuments' to different personages from Spartacus to Jaurès. The heroes of these monuments are only a little more Modernized than the pollii in public squares in France, but at bottom they are all archeological 'restorations': Karl Marx's beard trimmed by an Assyrian barber. Happily, they are only made of plaster and the wind and rain will soon exterminate them.

"Tatline told the Communists that their monuments were not serving the desired end—in the first place because our epoch, which effaces the individual, can not tolerate monuments to individuals but only to the epoch itself; and in the next place because no one in a modern city notices these old-fashioned dummies. A further objection:

Among the geometrical forms of our cities, the human form, whether draped or undraped, is absurd. According to Tatline, the right form to express the stability of the new Russia is the triangle, while nothing but the spiral can express the dynamic force of our epoch. As for materials, he selects iron and glass. The model of his monument is 75 feet high; the monument itself is to be 1,200 feet high and composed of two cylinders and a pyramid of glass revolving at different rates of speed, while these are enclosed by a soaring spiral of iron. Unfortunately, only the model exists."

Coming now to the painters, Mr. Ehrenbourg informs us that one group of the academicians, the Mir Iskoustva, begins to show the influence of Modernism. The Russian followers of Cézanne have not changed. There are "several good painters among them"—Rojdestvensky, for example, and Kouprine. Meanwhile Sternberg is "trying to create a new synthetic realism." All these men still paint easel-pictures. But the majority of the Modernists aim to "reform the art of painting completely." Reading on—

"Until 1915 or 1916, Cubism reigned supreme. Then, as in



A THING OF BEAUTY.

"Advanced" art as it thrives in Russia.

France, it began to collapse. Toward the opening of the Revolution, the majority of the Cubists united to form the group known as the Suprematists. They sought to purify and condense painting. They rejected the Cubists' claim to see nature in three dimensions; on the other hand they overpassed the pseudorealism of the objects represented. The decorative quality of Suprematist painting hits you between the eyes. I may mention Malevitch, Popova, and Oudaltssova. The other Cubists (among them Tatline) have abandoned the easel picture outright, and endeavor to build forms in two or three dimensions. Says Lissitsky: 'The picture, that ikon of the bourgeoisie, is dead, and the artist has become the creator of a new universe of objects.' Says Rojdestvenski, 'Art is mathematics.' And the great ambition of our Modernists is to link art with industry."

The petty craftsmen of the Russian villages have kept to the best traditions of peasant art, Mr. Ehrenbourg tells us, but it is "only a sort of Indian summer. In no way save by adapting art to industry can new forms be created. And Russian industry is in a pitiable state." Few results have been obtained thus far, tho Russia has textiles printed from Suprematist designs, and the State manufacture of ceramics and of objects in granite is under the artistic direction of Soviet officials. Formerly, painters drew designs on vases; now they shape the vases themselves. And within the last few years, Modernism has reached the masses:

"In several cities of Western Russia, workmen build monuments out of pieces of machinery. At Vitespk the Cubists designed crackers. A lot of Soviet banners have been made by Cubists and Suprematists. Nor is this recognition of the laboring class as allies the fruit of mere opportunism. Modern art, which worships the object, realizes that when a workman devotes his life to making a certain part of an automobile he loves it and appreciates its beauty more than the owner of the automobile does.

"In 1920 the art schools were reopened, and, in order to satisfy the academicians, all who wished to study under them were invited to do so. We have even now several schools by no means inferior to the Académie des Beaux Arts in Paris. But the majority of the Russian students adhere to modernism."

Three of the illustrations accompanying Mr. Ehrenbourg's article in *L'Amour de L'Art* are reproduced herewith—a "still life," a portrait, and a figure. Apparently he intends them to be regarded as fair samples of present-day Soviet art, in which case it would seem that training was hardly necessary

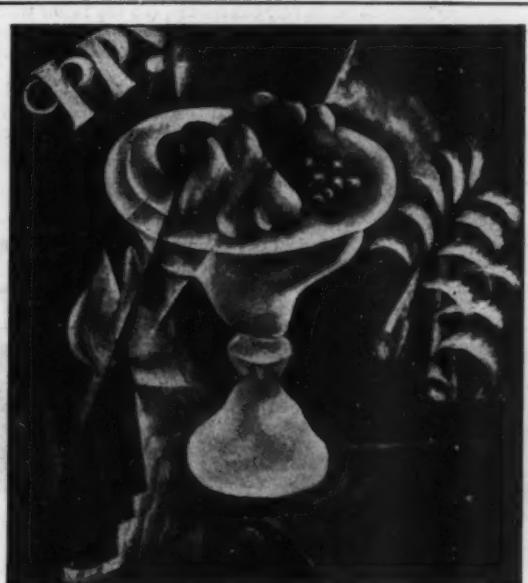
—in fact that, the less one's training, the greater one's ability in that special direction. But no! As Mr. Ehrenbourg goes on to say, long

preparation is required, and it takes as much study to make a Post-Impressionist, Cubist, or Suprematist as to make a conventional artist. We read:

"Before devoting themselves professionally to painting, sculpture, the polygraphic and textile arts, etc., all students must pursue the same training. There is a course in Cézanne, a course in Cubism, a course in abstract painting."

MEET MR. BABBITT!

AFTER "MAIN STREET" comes "Babbitt," Mr. Sinclair Lewis's new novel, depicting the American business man. George F. Babbitt, of Zenith, "made nothing in particular, neither butter nor shoes nor poetry," but "was nimble in selling houses for more than people could afford," and



NATURE CERTAINLY IS WONDERFUL
When seen through the eyes of a Russian painter.

would begin a letter with "Say, Old Man! I just want to know can I do you a waleuva favor? Honest! No kidding! I know you're interested in getting a house, not merely a place where you hang up the old bonnet, but a love-nest for the wife and kiddies—and maybe for the flivver out beyant (be sure and spell that b-e-y-a-n-t, Miss McGoun) the spud garden. Say, did you ever stop to think we're here to save you trouble? That's how we make a living—folks don't pay us for our lovely beauty!" An enthusiast, evidently. By the same token, a member of the Boosters' Club, at whose "orgies of commercial righteousness," "Babbitt spoke well and often about the 'realtor's function as a seer of the future development of the community, and as a prophetic engineer clearing the pathway for inevitable changes"—which meant that a real-estate broker could make money by guessing which way the town would grow. This guessing he called Vision." Confronting questions social and political, his views—but let Babbitt set them forth. As regards Labor:

"A good labor union is of value because it keeps out radical unions, which would destroy property. No one ought to be forced to belong to a union, however. All labor agitators who try to force men to join a union should be hanged. In fact, just between ourselves, there oughtn't to be any unions."

Discussing politics with a fellow-citizen of Zenith, Babbitt asks, "Say, old man, don't you think it's about time we had a real business administration?" and, when his friend assents, Babbitt applauds:

"I'm glad to hear you say that! I certainly am glad to hear you say that! I didn't know how you'd feel about it, with all your associations with colleges and so on, and I'm glad you feel that way. What the country needs—just at this present juncture—is neither a college president nor a lot of monkeying with foreign affairs, but a good—sound—economical—business—



"ART IS MATHEMATICS."

And mere looks are of minor importance.
It seems.

administration, that will give us a chance to have something like a decent turnover."

But it is in his outbursts of enthusiasm over the great city of Zenith that Babbitt expounds his philosophy most fully:

"Let me tell you right here and now, I wouldn't trade a high-class Zenith acreage development for the whole length and breadth of Broadway or State Street! I don't mean to say we're perfect. We've got a lot to do in the way of extending the paving of motor boulevards, for, believe me, it's the fellow with four to ten thousand a year, say, and an automobile and a nice little family in a bungalow on the edge of town, that makes the wheels of progress go round!"

"That's the type of fellow that's ruling America to-day; in fact, it's the ideal type to which the entire world must tend, if there's to be a decent, well-balanced, Christian, go-ahead future for this little old planet!"

Still, there come moments when Babbitt wonders if, after all, he is getting the most out of life:

"I wound up a nice little deal with Conrad Lyte this morning that put five hundred good round plunks in my pocket. Pretty nice—pretty nice! And yet—I don't know what's the matter

tant city and when his feeble commonplaces are greeted with applause as wisdom and as oratorical skill. His wife in the comfortable security of his success has grown placid and uninteresting, matronly mature, unattractive and unexciting. In his discontent he begins to notice this with an aggrieved sense of having been cheated by life out of the emotional experience that is his right. He seeks timidly and evasively elsewhere for love. Training and scruples weigh upon him pathetically, and in setting forth Babbitt's baffled and frightened adventures in amour Mr. Lewis has conceived an ironic situation and has realized it with great beauty and power. Babbitt has neither the imagination nor the courage to make of his seeking anything more than a futile groping wherein he stumbles, hurts himself and hurries back to the unhazardous comfort of suburban respectability."

THE PASSING OF STAGE SCENERY

"WE HAD GOOD SCENERY," said Rose Stahl as the *Chorus Lady* in describing the play that had died on the road; "it was a relief to look at the scenery!"

—a point well taken, no doubt, for the art of stage decoration had attained such excellence, even then, that many a theater-goer is astonished on encountering Sheldon Corey's announcement that to-day stage decoration is passing. As he observes in *Shadowland*:

"At least some of the best decorators in the world are discarding the stage picture as such, are eliminating the entire stretched canvas background on which most of the scenic artist's effort has centered in the recent past, are saying frankly that the matter of stage-setting a play will in future be more in the province of the architect, the carpenter and the electrician than in that of the painter. This tendency has been no secret from the two or three most progressive men among the American decorators—say, Robert Edmond Jones and Norman-Bel Geddes—and they have put on paper projects in which decoration, as such, disappears.

"The argument used by all of us who have written much about stage decoration is this: every play must be acted out before some sort of background, and that background will always have a conscious or unconscious appeal, and therefore it is better that

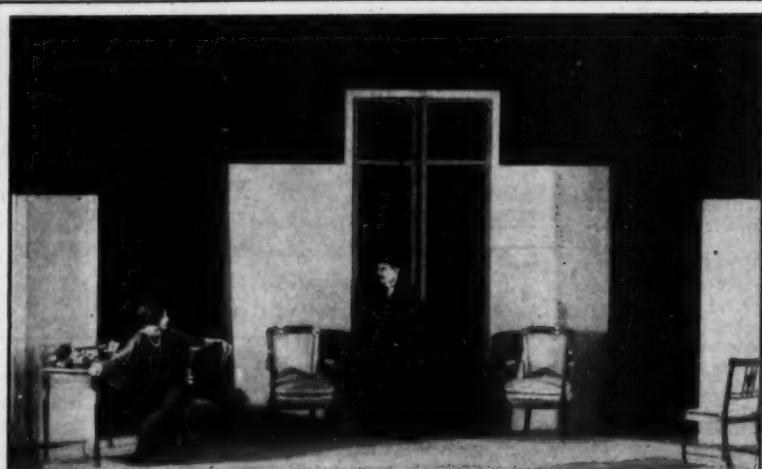
it be skilfully designed to be in key with the other elements of the production and to reinforce the mood of the action. Great progress has been made toward that goal—which in its broader aspect may be called the synthetic ideal of production.

"But what few, if any, of us saw was that keeping background in key means simplification, and that in certain types of drama simplification logically approaches closer and closer to elimination; and furthermore, that when drama becomes intense enough, concentrated enough, the best sort of subconscious appeal is made not by any consciously designed backing at all but by darkness, with the players set out in a pool of light down near the audience. And that is what is happening on a surprisingly large number of stages; utterly neutral backgrounds, and oftener than not only dark space.

"Ultimately, of course, when realism and the realistic stage picture have passed into history or oblivion, the picture-frame proscenium and the fourth-wall convention will disappear, and we shall have again a stage that makes no pretense of being anything but a stage—a neutral architectural background, a naked stage, in place of the illusional stage picture."

Except for Copeau and a few secessionists of his type, the progressive producers are likely to work for many years to come in our theaters, and their work has inspired Mr. Corey's article, he tells us, continuing, "In a review of the International Theater Exhibition at Amsterdam, I noted this about the German designs":

"If one were to name the two most noticeable tendencies away



AS IT IS DONE IN AMERICA.

A stage setting designed by Lee Simonson for a play by the Theater Guild.

with me to-day. Maybe it's an attack of spring fever or staying up too late at Verg Gunch's, or maybe it's just the winter's work piling up, but I've felt kind of down in the mouth all day long. Course I wouldn't beef about it to the fellows at the Roughnecks' Table there, but— Kind of comes over me: here I've pretty much done all the things I ought to; supported my family, and got a good house and a six-cylinder car, and built up a nice little business, and I haven't any vices 'specially, except smoking—and I'm practically cutting that out, by the way. And I belong to the church, and play enough golf to keep in trim, and I only associate with good decent fellows. And yet, even so, I don't know that I'm entirely satisfied!"

Out of this dissatisfaction grows the story. As Burton Rascoe tells us in the *New York Tribune*,

"Babbitt wearis, as many successful business men weary, of office routine and the accumulation of wealth. He has devoted his energies so long, however, to the business of making money that he has never learned a satisfactory use of his leisure. The undeviating, fixt forms of suburban social entertainment and the inanities of club life bore him, in time, no less than his repetitious buying and selling. He has had to earn his living by his wits and this has established a dependence upon his mind for whatever outlet he has for his creative impulses in play as in work. And he does not know how to play. His efforts at it are pathetically infantile. He is frustrated and unhappy; he hungers for emotional adventure; he wants something and doesn't know what it is that he wants. He is childishly elate for a time when he is selected to make a talk at a business men's convention in a dis-

from the new stagecraft as practised in America, one would be the opening-up of the stage into a sort of black void, in which the action is picked out with concentrated lights." Since writing that, I have seen some thirty productions in German theaters, and I wish to say more about that void as background in actual operation.

"In the first place there are those producers who utilize the void, but with some vestige of highly stylized plastic decoration remaining. Thus Leopold Jessner, Intendant of the State Theater in Berlin, and the man most talked about as Reinhardt's successor in leadership of the German stage, often sets a scene by building some sort of platform, itself decorative in form, against what is practically a curtain of darkness or of diffused light. In 'Don Carlos' the opening scene was of this character. When the curtain rose, one had an impression of looking into a limitless stage on which had been placed a shaped terrace or platform, a bit *rococo* in its curved outline, and regally expressive in its coloring. Everything from platform to forestage was carpeted in rose red, and to give added distinction the steps were edged in gold, and the false proscenium was black with a gold edging. The whole was a *tour-de-force* in distinction, in elegance (really no other word will do), and its effectiveness was increased threefold by placing it against the immense all-enveloping horizon—as impalpable and unobtrusive as a faintly flushed sky. Again and again in the play (for there are nearly twenty scenes), there was this use of neutral or limitless or blacked-out background, sometimes with the whole stage-floor in use as in the first scene, again with only a figure or two lighted down front. I was told that Jessner, working with Emil Pirchan, had used similar settings freely for the State Theater productions of 'Othello' and 'Richard III'; in the former at times a platform and nothing more, in the latter a terrace, then a staircase."

Sometimes Jessner stages a realistic play with the same effort at simplicity. Says Mr. Corey,

"In other productions, Jessner has tried to get down to the same simplicity in staging realistic plays. Perhaps the most interesting example of half-way elimination of decoration is to be found in a setting for Wedekind's 'Marquis von Keith,' illustrated herewith. The substitution of a screen for walls, and the absence of a ceiling, side walls or any but the absolutely essential properties, obviously mark a step between 'normal' simplification and elimination of setting.

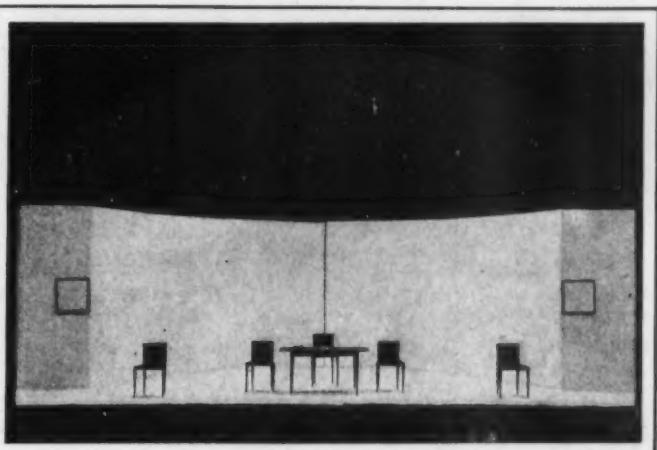
"Similar to the 'Don Carlos' in marking almost-complete elimination of background were certain scenes that I saw in the Berlin Volksbühne's production of 'King Lear,' and the Prince Regent Theater production of 'Hamlet' at Munich, as staged by Erich Engle, Adolf Linnebach and Leo Pasetti. In the 'Lear,' Hans Strobach built some remarkable dramatic scenes with a sort of hilltop-against-the-sky effect, and several times he used merely a wall or platform in silhouette against the sky-dome. In the 'Hamlet' the most memorable scenes were those where the stage was open, with merely platforms against a dark or half-lighted horizon. The action was picked out of the darkness by spots and local floods. In the cleverness of the lighting and the restriction of decoration, I thought I detected especially the influence of Adolf Linnebach, long a crusader for the simple stage. A few days earlier I had seen a production of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' at Linnebach's own theater, the Dresden Schauspielhaus, and noted the well-nigh perfect lighting and the extreme simplification of settings—but with curtains and gauzes cushioning the eye at the back instead of a horizon.

"If Jessner, Linnebach and some others practically eliminate background while still holding by a hair to the older types of staging and to reality, with a column here, a balustrade there, or a tree-form to suggest a forest, there are those who cast loose entirely from recognizable objects and any sense of locality. Perhaps the best example in the larger theaters is the Volksbühne's production of 'Masse Mensch' under the direction of Jürgen Fehling and in 'settings' by Hans Strobach. Of the seven scenes five were played on variously arranged black platforms against an open stage (of which the walls were entirely lost in darkness) or against black curtains. The platforms as such were practically never visible, the light seldom touching more than the little area in which the actors moved. From these scenes everything in the nature of decoration and all prope had been eliminated. The other two touched recognizable reality at only one point, where the black curtains at the top of the plat-

forms parted and showed the bases of two immense columns; the other scene was an atmospheric one in which askew cliff-like shapes, half lost in darkness, enclosed the stage."

Did it seem to Mr. Corey that the play lost anything because of its lack of a recognizable background? He declares,

"I judge not, from the fact that I have not been so moved by any production in a theater for years—and that in spite of a very imperfect understanding of the German language. From the moment when the curtain rose and three spotlights came up on



THE GERMAN IDEA.

A brilliantly lighted scene against a background of darkness—from Wedekind's "Marquis von Keith," at the State Theater, Berlin.

three figures standing out on a black stage, to the closing of the final curtains on an arrangement of platforms and stairs against black curtains, the spectator was held tense."

OUR CONSERVATORY AT FONTAINEBLEAU—Forty-four Governors, representing forty-four States, indorsed Mrs. George F. Tuttle's project a year ago for an American Conservatory of Music in France. France gave the use of one of its finest palaces, and there, at Fontainebleau, in "an environment richly colored by the pageantry of centuries," the school "is in no sense a rival of our native conservatories," as only trained musicians are eligible and only summer courses of instruction are offered. Yet, as Henrietta Strauss tells us in the *New York Nation*, the conservatory at Fontainebleau "serves to emphasize abroad the fact that we have such institutions and that they are capable of giving the training required by foreign standards." Continuing, she tells us that at Fontainebleau:

"The classes are conducted by some of the most illustrious members of the Paris Conservatoire, including Charles-Marie Widor, Isidor Philipp, Paul Vidal, Camille Decreus, and Nadia Boulanger. And as more than half of the Fontainebleau students are teachers who have been more or less drained dry of inspiration during the winter, they find these classes doubly stimulating; for the French have the gift of teaching, vitalizing their work with those brilliant analyses and with that clear sense of style of which they are such masters.

"But aside from the exciting experiences of new and illuminating musical excursions, and of a new environment haunting in its physical beauty and in the ageless grace of its culture, the Fontainebleau School offers adventures in esthetic appreciation by providing two or three concerts a week, in which the foremost French musicians take part. For instance, an afternoon devoted to the compositions of Messager and another to those of Ravel were presided over by the composers themselves.

"Such artistic reciprocity is all the more to be valued in that it has been accomplished without the strain of political propaganda."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



From "The New World of Islam." Published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

ISLAM'S STRONGHOLD, WHERE THE FIRES OF ANTI-EUROPEAN HATRED ARE BURNING.

The outer line shows where the Mohammedans held full sway centuries ago in Southern Europe and Northern Africa.

EUROPE PRODDING ISLAM INTO A HOLY WAR

THAT THE WEST IS CRUSADING for Islam's destruction is, we are told, a wide-spread belief among Mohammedans, and the abortive attempt of the Greeks to wrest Asia Minor from Turkish rule was looked upon by them as but another blow of the Cross against the Crescent. Recent crises in the Near East, in India, Egypt and other Mohammedan centers are, therefore, regarded as straws which show the direction of the wind and as proving that a holy war is imminent in every quarrel between those two divisions of the world which Kipling said would never meet. Islam's hatred of Europe was brought to a head, say several writers, by the long series of aggressions which sheared off large portions of the Turkish domain and brought the Mohammedan countries of north Africa under European rule. Thus the World War, we are told, found Islam everywhere deeply stirred against European nations, and a holy war was only narrowly averted in 1914. As a matter of fact, there was trouble in every Mohammedan country under Allied control, and the British Government is said to have officially admitted that during 1915 the Allies' Asiatic and African possessions stood within a hand's-breadth of a cataclysmic insurrection. Islam's sense of outrage was increased by the peace settlement, and so ominous were the portents that even before the Versailles Conference had adjourned many European students of Eastern affairs express grave alarm.

Speaking in the spring of 1919 on the war's effects on the East, Leone Caetani, Duke of Sermoneta, said:

"The convulsion has shaken Islamic and Oriental civilization to its foundations. The entire Oriental world, from China to the Mediterranean, is in ferment. Everywhere the hidden fire of anti-European hatred is burning. Riots in Morocco, risings

in Algiers, discontent in Tripoli, so-called Nationalist attempts in Egypt, Arabia, and Libya are all different manifestations of the same deep sentiment, and have as their object the rebellion of the Oriental world against European civilization."

These words, says Lothrop Stoddard, an authority on the East, in his book, "The New World of Islam" (Scribner's) "are a prophetic forecast of what has since occurred in the Moslem world. The long series of European aggressions, culminating in the recent peace settlements which subjected virtually the entire Moslem world to European domination, have been steadily arousing in Moslem hearts a spirit of despairing rage that may have disastrous consequences." Certainly, Mr. Stoddard warns us, "the materials for a holy war have long been heaping high." More than twenty years ago Arminius Vambery, an authority on the Moslem world, warned the West of the perils engendered by "recklessly imperialistic policies." "As time passes," Mr. Stoddard quotes him, "the danger of a general war becomes ever greater. We should not forget that time has considerably augmented the adversary's force of resistance. I mean by this the sentiment of solidarity which is becoming livelier of late years among the peoples of Islam, and which in our age of rapid communication is no longer a negligible quantity, as it was even ten or twenty years ago." In the decade that has elapsed since those lines were written, says Mr. Stoddard, the situation has become much more tense. Now, he goes on,

"Moslem resentment at European dominance has increased, has been reinforced by nationalistic aspirations almost unknown during the last century, and possesses methods of highly efficient propaganda. For example, the Pan-Islamic press has developed in truly extraordinary fashion. In 1900 there were in the whole

Islamic world not more than 200 propagandist journals. By 1906 there were 500, while in 1914 there were well over 1,000. Moslems fully appreciate the post-office, the railroad, and other modern methods of rapidly interchanging ideas. 'Every Moslem country is in communication with every other Moslem country: directly, by means of special emissaries, pilgrims, travelers, traders, and postal exchanges; indirectly, by means of Moslem newspapers, books, pamphlets, leaflets, and periodicals. I have met with Cairo newspapers in Bagdad, Teheran, and Peshawar; Constantinople newspapers in Baara and Bombay; Calcutta newspapers in Mohammerah, Kerbela, and Port Said.' (Quoted from B. Temple, 'The Place of Persia in World-Politics.') As for the professional Pan-Islamic propagandists, more particularly those of religious fraternities, they swarm everywhere, rousing the fanaticism of the people. L. Rinn writes: 'Traveling under a thousand disguises—as merchants, preachers, students, doctors, workmen, beggars, fakirs, mountebanks, pretended fools or rhapsodists, these emissaries are everywhere well received by the Faithful and are efficaciously protected against the suspicious investigations of the European colonial authorities.'

Furthermore, there is to-day in the Moslem world a widespread conviction, held by liberals and chauvinists alike (albeit for very different reasons), that Islam is entering on a period of Renaissance and renewed glory. Says Sir Theodore Morison: 'No Moslem believes that Islamic civilization is dead or incapable of further development. They recognize that it has fallen on evil days; that it has suffered from an excessive veneration of the past, from prejudice and bigotry and narrow scholasticism, not unlike that which obscured European thought in the Middle Ages; but they believe that Islam, too, is about to have its Renaissance, that it is receiving from Western learning a stimulus which will quicken it into fresh activity, and that the evidences of this new life are everywhere manifest.'

Meantime bickering Europe is in decay, ready to topple to its ruin, in some Moslem opinion. Yahya Siddyk, an Egyptian writer, suggests that Europe is even now stricken with senility, and he advises Moslems, as Mr. Stoddard quotes him:

"Let us hold firm, each for all, and let us hope, hope, hope! We are fairly launched on the path of progress: let us profit by it! It is Europe's very tyranny which has wrought our transformation! It is our continued contact with Europe that favors our evolution and inevitably hastens our revival! It is simply history repeating itself; the Will of God fulfilling itself despite all opposition and all resistance. . . . Europe's tutelage over Asiatics is becoming more and more nominal—the gates of Asia are closing against the European! Surely we glimpse before us a revolution without parallel in the world's annals. A new age is at hand!"

THE "RED" CHURCH OF RUSSIA

BY COMBINING the doctrines of Christ and Karl Marx the Russian Soviet Government is attempting, we are told, to set up a "Red," or State Church, thereby undergoing a complete change of front in its attitude toward religion. Formerly the Soviets denounced all religion as an "opiate for the people," and proceeded to eradicate the evil by wholesale execution of the priesthood. Up to a recent date they had executed, according to "official figures" published in the London *Times*, a total of 1,766,118 people, of whom 1,243 were priests, and they have, in addition, placed Patriarch Tikhon, head of the Russian Orthodox Church, in durance vile because of his opposition to confiscation of church treasure, ostensibly to feed the famine sufferers. This unexpected reversal on the part of the Soviet authorities is due, we are told, to their realization of the tremendous hold which religion holds over the Russian people, and an awakening to the fact that the Church is their strongest and most dangerous enemy. The opportunity to Sovietize the Church is said to have come when the reform movement—headed by Bishops Antonin, Johann and Yevdokim—split the Church into two camps.

This reform movement, writes Walter Duranty in the New York *Times*, demands that the Church return to the simple life of the early Christians, that the monasteries and ascetic life be abolished, and that the control of the Church be no longer in the hands of the Patriarch and Metropolitan, but of a sort of constituent assembly chosen by election from the rank and file of the clergy. But "tho it may be reckoned that fully seven-tenths of the clergy and religious laity favor reform," writes Mr. Duranty, "it is doubtful whether more than a tenth is willing to support the 'living church' (as the new church is known), which the majority regard as having sold itself for a mess of Bolshevik pottage." From the Soviets' view-point, however, "the situation is satisfactory enough. There is a split in the Church, and their pressure on the hierarchic and monasticistic elements found supporters in the Church itself." Also, we are told further, the Soviet authorities "have to some extent got control of the reform movement, which might conceivably be much more dangerous than the somewhat spineless hierarchy which it is trying to supplant." The Russian people will welcome any attempt to liberalize the Church, says the Rev. John



From World Wide Photos.

CHURCH LEADERS WHO HAVE ACCEPTED THE "MESS OF BOLSHEVIST POTTAGE."

Bishop Antonin, in center, is the reputed head of the movement to Sovietize the Russian Church by incorporating the doctrines of Karl Marx in the teachings of Christ. The "Red" Church is said to have little popular support.

Haynes Holmes, minister of the Community Church of New York, in an interview published in the Socialist New York *Call*, and "it will undoubtedly get control of the entire Russian Church and its property, because many of the old priests have run away." This is contrary to the view of the Moscow *Izvestia*, a Soviet paper, which admits that the bulk of the people are against the reform movement, and says that the old Church is very strong and difficult to break up.

But it is little of the reform movement that the Bolsheviks care about, in the view of the *Poslednia Novosti*, a Russian anti-Soviet organ published in Paris, which declares that the real purpose of the Bolsheviks is to use the priesthood as a police system to spy on the people. In support of this charge the *Poslednia Novosti* quotes this letter said to have been addressed by a provincial Cheka (police) Commission to a priest:

"In 1921 you gave, in a certificate bearing your signature, a promise by which you undertook to educate the believers of your parish in the spirit desired by the Soviet authorities. You promised also to make in your sermons propaganda for the Soviet power, which, you will certainly concede, is the only possible form of proletarian government. Since that time, however, we have had no news from you. Henceforth you will have to send us the written copies of all the sermons you intend to deliver. Trusting to your common sense, I hope that you will not prompt us to resort to any other measures."

This document proves eloquently, says the *Poslednia Novosti*, that "the Soviet power is menaced by all the people. It is not safe to send to the provinces agents of the Government, and, therefore, the Bolsheviks are trying to use to their own advantage those who are closely linked to the popular masses."

It has been clear for several years that the Bolsheviks feared the Church, comments the New York *Tribune*, and "the new group, openly hostile to Tikhon's followers, is, therefore, helpful to the Bolsheviks in their plans of weakening the entire Church organization. By prohibiting the teaching of all religious matters in the schools the hold of the Church on the people has been further weakened." So, continues the *Tribune*,

"If the Bolsheviks can turn the Church to their own purposes it will be of great help to them. But the tradition of the old Church is strong, and there is plenty of evidence in history to show that while religious traditions may be temporarily thrust aside they persist with surprising vigor. Part of the great strength of the Czar lay in his position as head of the Russian Church. His death terminated this relationship, but it did not annihilate the idea underlying it. Will the Bolsheviks offer a sufficiently satisfactory substitute?"

It is unlikely, believes the Washington *Post*, "that the Bolsheviks of Moscow will have more success with their 'red' religion than the French revolutionaries had in 1793 with their attempt to replace the Catholic Church."

A "CHINK'S" PRAYER—Racial animosity is still dominant in America, a Chinese student finds, and he prays that he may be comforted while he is a stranger within the white man's gate. In a letter to a bishop in North China, quoted in *The Living Church* (Episcopal), he writes:

"The people here, as a whole, have a strong sentiment against Chinese, so it is rather hard for a young 'Chink' to make acquaintances in refined society. . . . I don't feel at home at all. The hearty welcome I get from Church people makes me feel the more that I am among strangers: they greet me so much more warmly than they greet each other, it makes me feel that I am different. I have written the following prayer for myself:

"Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, Thou hast made the earth and the peoples thereon, white, yellow, red, or black, at Thy will, and they are all good in Thy sight. I beseech Thee to comfort me when I feel like a stranger here; help me to endure persecutions and scorns; give me wisdom that I may understand that peoples of whatever complexion are all Thy children and Thou art their Father and Creator."

WHY THE TURKS MASSACRE

THE MASSACRE IN SMYRNA was the Turk applying his centuries-old method of warfare down at the water's edge of the Mediterranean, in public view. What went on back in the hinterland of Asia Minor as an aftermath of the Greek retreat before the onrush of Mustafa Kemal's Army is not known, may never be known. The press dispatches have had references to still greater massacres there. The Greeks, themselves, are not free from the charges of brutality and ruthlessness in the desperation of their retreat.

Mr. Talcott Williams, who was born in Asia Minor and brought up there, gives in his book, "Turkey—a World Problem of To-day" (Doubleday, Page & Co.), a most interesting analysis of the causes that lie back of the massacres by the Turks. The slaughter and brutalities to which the Armenians have been subjected are usually attributed to religious influences and they have been called "Christian massacres." "This is but a phase of the underlying causes for these atrocities," says Mr. Williams. Instead, massacre is the Turk's expression of "his bitterness over the centuries of defeat that has been his lot," his anger over "the loss of the unity of his once great empire"—for at the end of the seventeenth century "the Ottoman Empire was holding a territory of two million square miles in full control of the Mediterranean, occupying three-quarters of its coastline. Successive defeat and impending doom have brought increasing bitterness."

"No race has been wholly free from massacres," Mr. Williams contends, "but the crimes of the Turks come close to our own day." "Greece and Rome furnished resounding examples, and massacre was a weapon that even the North American Indian used against his enemy." "The Turk of the hills and plains of Asia had the cruelty of the Sioux, and he had, too, a religion that sanctified murder. But," Mr. Williams points out, once the "Iberian form of Christianity sanctified burning alive in the name of religion."

"In the house in which I lived in my boyhood in Asia Minor," writes Mr. Williams, "five languages were familiarly spoken. There was English at the table of the family of an American missionary, of which I was a member; the man who waited upon the table spoke Armenian; the other servant who had the stable or courtyard spoke Turkish; a family living in the house spoke Arabic; the goatherd spoke Kurdish." This is a "babel and bedlam of tongues, representing different races" who, the living side by side, "have from immemorial times looked upon one another as enemies." This has kept Asiatic Turkey in "a constant state of turmoil," for any one of these races was "liable at any time when in power to turn to massacre, and when weak to be massacred themselves."

* This is the racial distinction, best visualized, writes Mr. Williams, by imagining all of the different nationalities who ever set conquering foot upon English soil, Roman, Goth, and all, still living upon the island holding to their traditions and their speech. It is in such an atmosphere that the Turks in Asia Minor have lived and still live.

The Turks' hatred for the Armenian is, in Mr. Williams's opinion, deeper than the differences of religion. "The atmosphere of Islam is full of daily, hourly reference to reverence, praise and trust in Allah, but Allah's commandments, from 'Thou shalt not kill' to 'Thou shalt not covet' are not regarded by the Turk to apply to his enemies the Armenians." The Armenians had prospered. "Cut off any race," says Mr. Williams, "from political positions and civil rights, and its members will devote themselves to exchange, to banking, to trade, and to transportation as did these downtrodden people. They waxed rich, pursued all the four paths I have mentioned, and their wealth and prosperity grew. The Armenians became the natural channels of European trade, and the Turkish middle class became poorer and more hostile and fanatic, culminating in the desire of the Turks to entirely wipe out the Armenians," a feeling similar to that which causes the Jewish pogroms in Russia and in the southeastern part of Europe.

"The history of the world shows that racial bitterness turns to massacre when as a nation victories fall away and prosperity disappears." To the mind of the simple, unlettered Turk the Armenian "has the prosperity which he has lost—a prosperity rightfully belonging to a Turk or to a believer in Allah."

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

MR. KIPLING either did or did not "say things" recently about America's part in the war, and, in view of the discussion that has followed, a reader asks THE LITERARY DIGEST to reprint the verses Kipling recited at a ball given in Manchester, England, a year ago, to the officers and non-commissioned officers of the United States Marines. The poem, as published in the Manchester *Guardian*, runs thus:

THE MARINES

BY RUDYARD KIPLING

The day was far spent like our men. We had sent For support but had waited in vain. The gray line of fire rolled higher, and nigher. Then wavered and ebbed back again.

But we knew if the night should put down on the fight We should lose every trench—every pit, So we lost heart at last when our Colonel went past On a stretcher, white faced and hard hit.

Just then from the rear came a weird yapping cheer High over the rapid fires' hum, And up went OUR shout as our Major shrieked out, "Sit tight, lads—the Yankees have come!"

And they came as at Dover the breakers surge over The cliffs, and they smothered the Hun. Then—we dropped asleep kneeling—and standing —all feeling The job out in front was well done.

They are round us tonight in the ballroom's bright light 'Mid the waltzes' soft surges and foam, Though the hands are now hid in immaculate kid That once drove the bayonet home.

But we know 'till are furred the war flags of the world What the cult of blood-brotherhood means— That their Liberty's light will o'er flash through the night "SIT TIGHT—TILL I SEND MY MARINES!"

In a little volume called "The Garden of the West," just issued, we find a half-humorous, half-serious poem,

THE LAUGHING PRAYER

BY LOUISE DRISCOLL

The sorry prayers go up to God Day after weary day, Whimpering through the eternal blue And down the Milky Way.

Deaf to the music of the stars, The children of desire, Beggars before the Throne of God They wait for God to tire.

The proletarian of Heaven Swarmed in the Golden Street One day when Michael's host came by Up to the Judgment Seat.

Above the Heavenly Mansions Bright, streaming banners flowed, While Cherubim and Seraphim Were crowding in the road.

And then a little laughing prayer Came running from the sky, Along the golden gutters where The sorry prayers go by.

It had no fear of anything, But in that holy place It found the very throne of God And smiled up in His face.

Then Michael waited in the road, For Michael understood, While God looked on the laughing prayer And found it sweet and good.

So God was comforted. He said, "There still is hope for men, One man prays happily." And so He turned to care again.

Two years have passed since the welcome extended to "Poems of a Little Girl," but the author is still a little girl, as we see by the frontispiece adorning "Shoes of the Wind," her new volume, in which we find these pleasingly naive

POEMS

BY HILDA CONKLING

THROUGH THE RAINBOW

Through the rainbow I saw blue hills. Songs love that country.

EDGE OF MORNING

Gray slate roof of a house near by Turned silvery by the sun . . . Clouds keeping their grayish night-pink. Then suddenly Sunlight poured through the windows; Sunlight sang as it came; Clouds dashed by singing: The blue sky coming opened its eyes to the sun. This is a picture-poem But it is my thoughts, too!

LOVELINESS

Loveliness that dies when I forget Comes alive when I remember.

MY MIND AND I

We are friends, My mind and I. Yet sometimes we cannot understand each other; As though a cloud had gone over the sun, Or the pool all blind with trees Had forgotten the sky.

THE "season of mists and mellow fruitfulness" brings also its yield of autumnal verse, and we find in Mr. George S. Bryan's new volume, "Yankee Notions," a charming picture of the "Tenth Month," while Miss Edna St. Vincent Millay contributes an "Autumn Chant" to the *Yale Review*. Not alone for contrast we reproduce both poems:

TENTH MONTH

BY GEORGE S. BRYAN

Along the changing hills an ashen haze That half dissembles change, and on the stream Slow argosies of leaves that in a dream Move with the dreaming tides; high clouds that laze Across a pale-blue sky; a brushfire blaze Grown emulous of the sumach's scarlet gleam; Nights that a web of mist and moonlight seem. Drawn o'er the mellow brilliance of the days: Tokens of our October, these. We smell The honeyed savor of the ground, we taste The honey of grapes, we see the pumpkin spread Like great, gold apples; hear the flippant yell Of crows; acclaim the glory of trees laid waste, And crush dead hearts of flowers beneath our tread.

AUTUMN CHANT

BY EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY

Now the autumn shudders In the rose's root. Far and wide the ladders Lean among the fruit. Now the autumn clammers Up the trellised frame, And the rose remembers The dust from which it came. Brighter than the blossom On the rose's bough Sits the wizened, orange, Bitter berry now; Beauty never slumbers; All is in her name. But the rose remembers The dust from which it came.

A WHOLLY different note is struck—and a wholly different theme exploited—in a song of idealized Radicalism published by the New York *Call*:

THE OLD MUST PASS

BY WILL CHAMBERLAIN

I feel a better earth is surely coming, The first streaks of its dawn are in the sky, Dark, ancient forms, all bitter and benumbing, Will in that clearer era fade and die. I sense the tumult of the hateful struggle Waged by the troops of selfishness to hold The fortresses wherein their masters snuggle, Clutching their bags of ill-begotten gold.

For love, my brothers, was this planet fashioned, From love's dear hand it spins the trials of space And only love, by noblest dreams impassioned, Can brighten it for every human face. So pray I morn and eve to God, the Planner, Whose eye foresees beyond all rims of time, To gather soon beneath love's selfless banner The misled children of each dusk-wrapt clime.

AN Italian laborer, by name D'Angelo, has been writing free verse in English and publishing it in American magazines, but the following is taken from *Il Caroccio*, an Italian periodical of New York City. The New York *Times* finds his "intensity of feeling and cleverness of phrasing remarkable, coming as it does from a self-educated man who has been compelled by circumstances to manual labor all his life." Read now—

THE TOILERS

BY PASCAL D'ANGELO

Brown faces of immatured senility Twisted into an ecstasy of unshaped satiation. Eyes that are huge, tumultuous flares of light Peering athwart the forced austerity of tiredness. Your hugely-muscled, stalwart arms That lift the mammoth weight of majestic industry, Branch up from your broad Herculean shoulders In a magnificence of thronged power. Reeling on the verge of eagerness You shift about— Throughout the night you are hurled In a confused heave of struggling illusions, Under the machinal flights of those moistened walls. Under those black, moistened walls of disregarded futility. Facing this Giant monument of bitterness— Your thoughts! Amid the incessant whirrs of the maniac motors, Are smashed into fragments of an irresolved dream, And you are swept on! On! By the involuntary rapids of meniality In frenzied whirrs of humiliation! On! On!



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C A D I L L A C

Standard of the World



PERSONAL GLIMPSES

TURKEY'S "JOAN OF ARC"

A WOMAN, a true daughter of the Near East with the addition of the most modern cultural equipment of the Occident, is credited by many correspondents with a large share in the reawakened martial prowess of the Nationalist Turks. There is a pleasant and intimate introduction to her in the just published autobiographical narrative of ex-Ambassador Henry Morgenthau (Doubleday, Page & Co.). Mr. Morgenthau quotes a letter from his daughter Helen, who was with him in Constantinople. The letter was written in December, 1913, and the portion of it introducing the Turkish heroine runs as follows:

"This afternoon I had two Turkish ladies to tea—Halideh Edib Hanoum and her mother. They came in their yashmaks and we had Mme. Elise serve the tea. Halideh is a graduate of the College and a real beauty. She is tall and dark, with almond-shaped eyes, and has a beautiful complexion; and she is so gentle and soft and charming. She speaks in the sweetest voice, and what do you think she is doing? Translating Oscar Wilde into Turkish! Her mother is the daughter of the sixth wife of a very great Pasha, and her grandmother was a Circassian slave girl. The mother can not speak anything but Turkish, and she smoked all the time she was here. I gave her some candy and a box of American cigarettes to take home. Halideh doesn't smoke, and anyway, if she went into a ballroom at home she'd create a sensation, she is so charming."

Most of the characteristics here accredited to Halideh are attributed to her, in full measure, in the present-day dispatches of American and English correspondents. In the intervening nine years, however, the Turkish woman has had a varied and romantic life. If she is generally referred to as the Turkish Joan of Arc, there are some critics who charge that she has, on several occasions, conducted herself in a way most unlike that of the saintly Joan. A former schoolmate of Halideh's, a woman now living in America, charges that she played a great part in the Armenian persecutions, and that she "undertook the task of making Turks of the orphaned Armenian children." However this may be, and whatever extenuating circumstances there might have been, the world at large seems to continue to find her, in the words of a recent correspondent of the *New York Times*, "the one romantic figure in the depressing news from the Near East." The correspondent, Margaret Loose Bryan, presents this summary of her personality and history:

Poet, author, educator and soldier, she embodies everything that slow emancipation has brought and promises for the former women of the harem. Her life is spent in schoolrooms, in the councils of Mustafa Kemal and in the camps, or among squalid dwellings, wherein she teaches women some of the elements of hygiene which have been so foreign to their lives.

Formerly a strong supporter of the British, because of her Western training, she became a bitter enemy of all European influence and espoused the Nationalist movement with such ardor that the British attempted to arrest and deport her as a political prisoner. Since then she has worn the green turban of the pilgrims to Mecca, and by her presence in the battle line, like an Eastern Joan of Arc, has stimulated the troops. Whatever may be the direct effect of Halideh Hanoum's leadership she serves to show, as nothing else can, the changed condition of women in a part of the world where feminine aspiration has been stifled for centuries, but where they now are beginning to wield political as well as personal influence.

I saw her but once, on a rainy, cold day, two years ago last January, when I was taken by one of the Near East relief workers to a little mosque, near the walls of Stamboul. It had been filled with Turkish refugees from the Smyrna district, so we found the courtyard and building packed with bedraggled women and children. The mosque within was gloomy and chill, with its high dome soaring dimly above our heads and gusts of damp air blowing in through the open door and broken window.

A few charcoal braziers, over which women were huddling with their babies, were scattered about, and tattered rugs and awnings were hung between some of the pillars in an attempt to form a few rooms shut off from the public. Near the "mihrab," or altar, facing Mecca was a group of women gathered about a Turkish woman, who was talking to them, gesticulating nervously to emphasize her words. I could not understand her, but watched her for a long time, as there was something vivid and striking about her figure among those other drab creatures in that murky gray mosque.

She was short and slight and wore a black chertacheff. Her face was pale and austere, with dark eyes of extraordinary intelligence. I knew that she must be some one of distinction, in spite of her dreary surroundings. Afterward I learned that she was Halideh Hanoum.

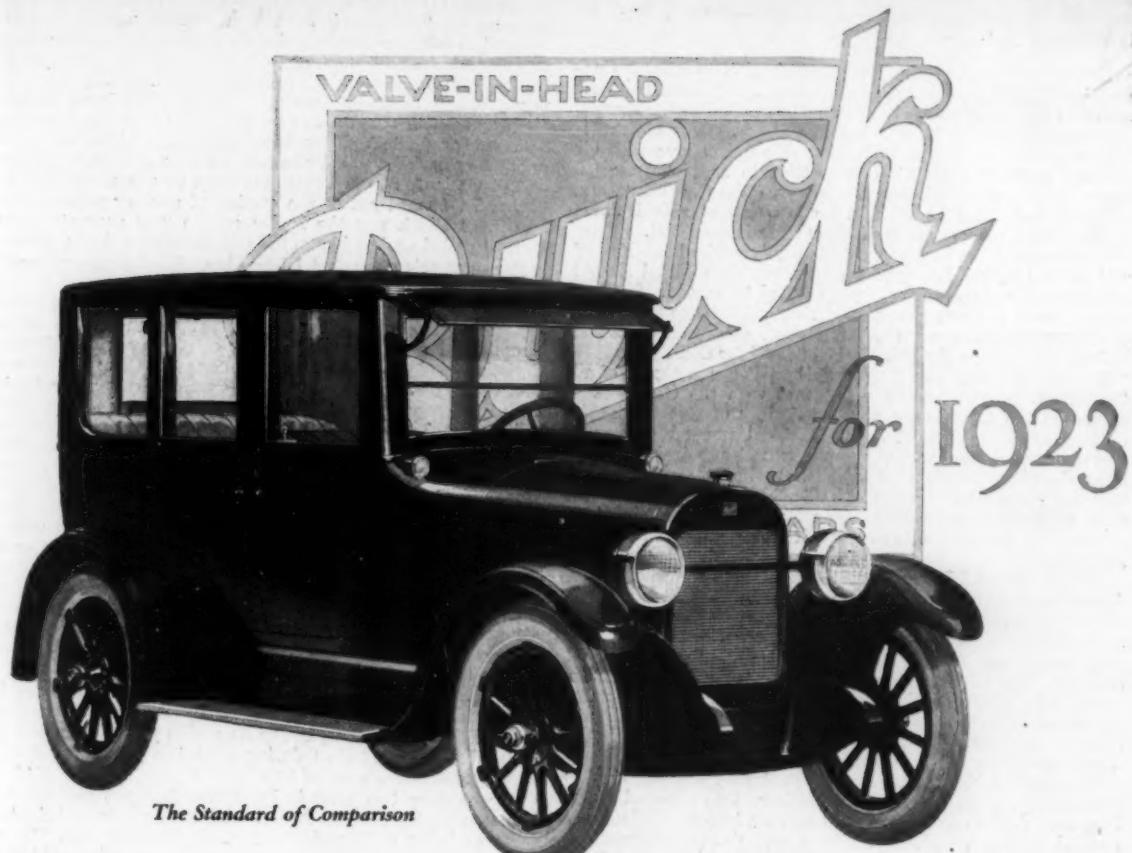
The father of Halideh Hanoum was Treasurer to Sultan Abdul Hamid, and it is said that he was spoken of as the one honest man in the palace, the only member of the household who dared speak frankly to his master. He was one of the few progressive Moslems of his generation, and determined to give his daughter a Western education, despite the punishment which befell



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"THE MOST ROMANTIC FIGURE IN PRESENT HISTORY."

She is also credited with being the most potent influence, next to Mustafa Kemal Pasha, in the revivified Turkey of to-day. Her name is Halideh Edib Hanoum, and she is renowned in her native land as a writer, educator and soldier.



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those who showed sympathy with European modes of life. So it happened that—

Halideh was one of the first Turkish girls to attend Constantinople College, the American college for girls on the Bosphorus, at that time situated at Scutari, opposite Constantinople.

Among those who tutored her was the professor of mathematics at the university, Salih Bey. He fell in love with his brilliant pupil, and after her graduation in 1901 she married him. Their married life was not happy, altho she had several children, and when he brought home a second wife Halideh revolted from the ways of her fathers and divorced him.

That marked the beginning of Halideh's public life. Full of zeal for her people, her opportunity came when Abdul Hamid was deposed and more liberty was granted to women. She was very influential, wrote political articles, and became the leader of the "new Turkish woman." She wrote essays on education and reorganized the Turkish Normal School for Girls.

During the Great War Djemal Pasha put her in charge of all the schools in Syria, and her influence with the Government prevented the taking over of the buildings of Constantinople College when the United States declared war on Germany. She has written six novels, prose, poems, and mystical and symbolic short stories, some of which have been translated into Russian, French and German.

In 1917 she married Dr. Adnan Bey, a physician in Constantinople, who later became Vice-President of the Parliament at Angora.

Altho a devout Moslem, Halideh was, for some time after the Armistice, frankly pro-British. But during the Greek occupation of Smyrna two of her friends were killed by Greek soldiers and when she attempted to interest the Allies in the situation, they would not listen. She became bitter then against all Europe. She told an American that when a Mohammedan murdered a Christian the world held up its hands in horror, but when Christians massacred Mohammedans not a paper in Europe or America would publish the news. She felt that Turkey must work out its own salvation alone.

So when the Nationalist movement started she welcomed it and was sought for deportation. While soldiers searched Stam-boul she and her husband escaped by boat into Asia Minor and made their way on donkeys to Angora, capital of the Nationalists, a wild and difficult journey. Mustapha Kemal received them gladly and made Halideh his Minister of Education. As such, she is a member of his Cabinet. She has the rank of sergeant in the Nationalist Army and has been often in the front-line trenches. Part of the time she spends in a small Turkish village among the women, teaching them.

Such is the life of this unusual woman. She is still young and her career is by no means ended. What an evolution it is from Roxane, the most famous woman in Turkey a few hundred years ago—a Russian slave, who became the wife of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent and swayed the destinies of the empire—to Halideh Hanoum, the most celebrated woman in Turkey to-day!

We hear many rumors about her from Angora; sometimes that she is founding remarkably modern schools, sometimes that she is urging the soldiers into battle, often that she has taken to wearing the green turban, and sometimes a hint of scandal; which suggests that perhaps she is, after all, a reincarnation of the fascinating Roxane.

A slightly different, and even more intimate view of the Turkish woman leader is presented in a letter, signed Aghavnieh Yeghenian, and offering, in the writer's words, "a few supplementary facts." The writer, who dates her letter at Woodstock, N. Y., is apparently an Armenian; at least she mentions her connection with a Christian nation persecuted by the Turks. She writes:

As a student in Constantinople College some years ago I had the privilege of closely associating as a fellow-student with the two sisters of Halideh Edib Hanoum, Belkis Edib and Nigyar Edib Hanoum, who were my seniors in class, and I happen to be somewhat familiar with Halideh Hanoum herself, and also by force of circumstance with that curious enigma called Turkish psychology and politics. For Halideh herself, despite her renowned feminism, is the most typical of harem products.

The three sisters, Halideh, Belkis and Nigyar were the daughters of the three separate wives of their father, Edib Bey, who, nevertheless, being one of the enlightened Turks of his time, sent his daughters to an American college to teach them English. When the negro eunuchs called at week-ends to escort the daughters home they went by separate routes each to her own mother's konak maintained by their father for his different wives.

It was true that Halideh Hanoum had been a serious student at Constantinople College. This was long before my days, but

I have heard of it from the college faculty. Her studiousness was specially noted, because in her time no Turkish student could be induced to take her studies seriously. Most of them came there as a new and fashionable thing to do and passed their time mostly on the way to and from the harems. This they hailed as their new freedom from confinement. Halideh displayed marked ability and unusual gifts. She was one of the first Turkish women to graduate from the American college. After her graduation she married a noted journalist, a man of high scholarship and education. She had two sons from this marriage, but her husband informed her of the coming of another wife into the harem. Halideh was the leader of the new generation who began to rebel against harem life and therefore asked a divorce.

It was at this stage that I knew her. She became a favorite in the American colony of Constantinople because of her apparent idealism and courage as leader in a new and rather delicate movement. She was frequently seen on the college campus and was present at all our entertainments. All of us Christian students of all races almost indiscriminately were at that time sincere admirers of her unusual talents and regarded her as the hope of the new Turkish womanhood which we all believed would eventually produce a better Turkish race, and by reasons of our own national political interests we subscribed to her platform. However, every Christian student who saw her first was invariably disappointed in her appearance, which represented the most common type of the hot-house-flower puppets which adorn the Turkish harems. Slim, petite in stature, bleached auburn curls cleverly escaping from under her veil and Teharshar, blackened eyelashes, penciled eyebrows and painted lips, she seemed to us an utter contradiction of the new type of Turkish woman whose leader she was to be. However, her personality revealed itself out of her masked exterior when she spoke. She was a firebrand in speech and her natural eloquence and seeming earnestness won her many admirers.

At this period her political career had not begun. She saw her chance for fame and power, as every typical Turk instinctively does, with the beginning of the Armenian persecution, and she began her famous career during some two years she spent in and around Damascus.

It was these two years in Damascus that put Halideh Edib Hanoum on her road to Angora and to her present heights of fame as being acclaimed the Turkish Joan of Arc. During this time she became, because of her political opinions and of her stand on the Armenian massacres, the sole close associate of the triumvirate of dictators, Enver, Tallat and Jemal. Jemal Pasha, as Dictator of Syria and as the Supervisor General of the Armenian deportations, came to be known as the cruellest man on the triumvirate, and, in the words of one Turkish journalist, Ali Kemal Bey, he rose to eminence mainly because of his gifts for murder and pillage. Halideh Edib Hanoum during this period became the official and chief aid of Jemal Pasha. She lived in the harem of Jemal Pasha during those two years in Aleppo and had charge of the vast numbers of Armenian orphans who were gathered from the Syrian deserts to Aleppo under the educational methods of Halideh Hanoum. So this little woman who so often boasts of her American ideals of womanhood and of which her Western friends make so much, after calmly planning with her associate forms of human tortures for Armenian mothers and young women, undertook the task of making Turks of their orphaned children.

The Allies knew of her complicity in these crimes, and while her three associates escaped for their lives, she was allowed to return to Constantinople on account of her being "a woman." But eventually it was because of her past political history that she was exiled to the Island of Malta. From Malta Halideh Hanoum escaped to Angora, and there married her present husband and carried on with her new associates new methods of persecution against the Christians of Asia Minor.

Is this the ideal of American education which we wish to impart to the new generation of Turkish women? I too have been the grateful recipient of American education in the Near East and in this country and caught something of the ideal of American college womanhood, but if I were ever to boast of it and to make a useful weapon of it on the road to fame and heroism it would not be in associating myself with the murderers of my race if we produced any such leaders.

This is the record of the Turkish Joan of Arc in Damascus. Halideh Hanoum is at present surrounded by great and powerful influence because of the natural interest and fascination a woman, and moreover a Turkish woman of her achievements, can rally around her. A few of the highest American officials in Constantinople have succumbed to her fascinations. Some of Halideh Hanoum's friends have been urging her to take a trip to America to repudiate the Armenian massacres. Her friends would be wiser to advise her, however, not to attempt such a precarious journey, for under our American laws she can not be admitted to this country for her record.

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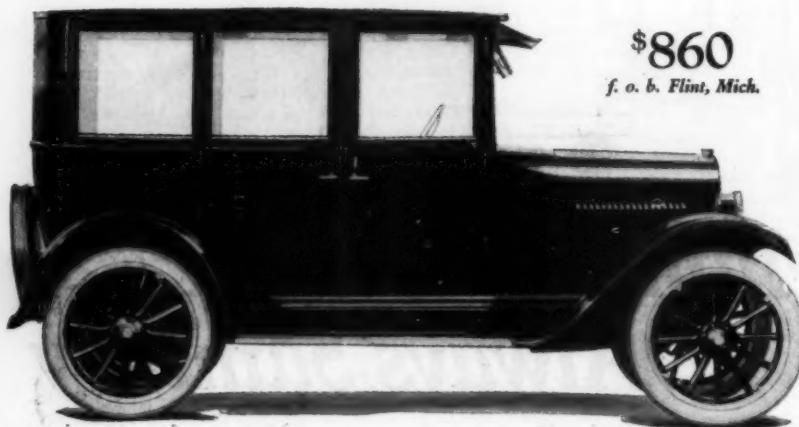
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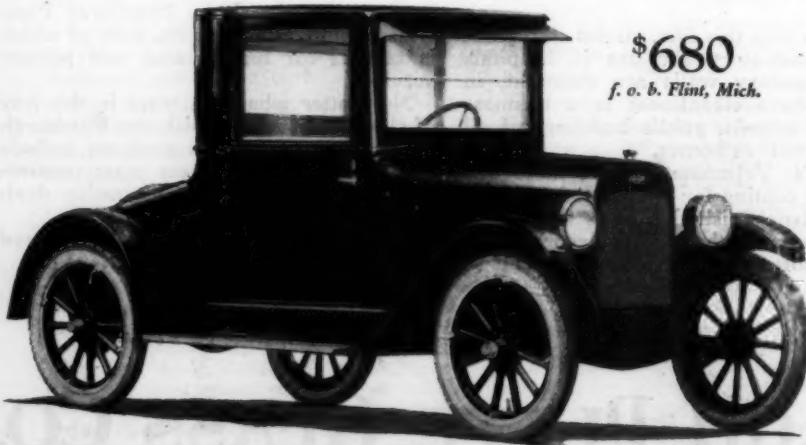
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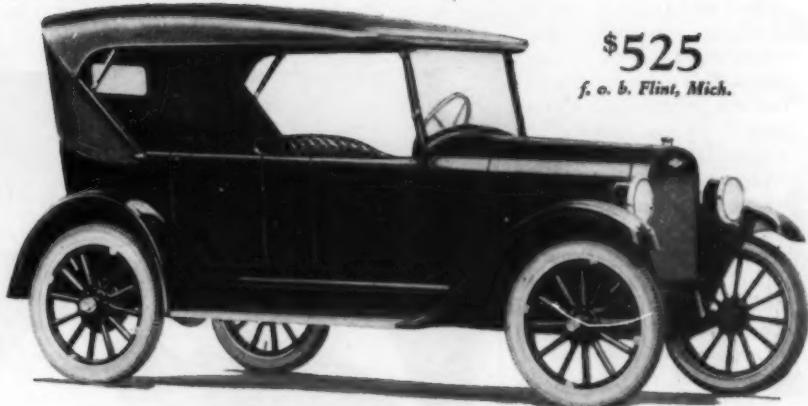
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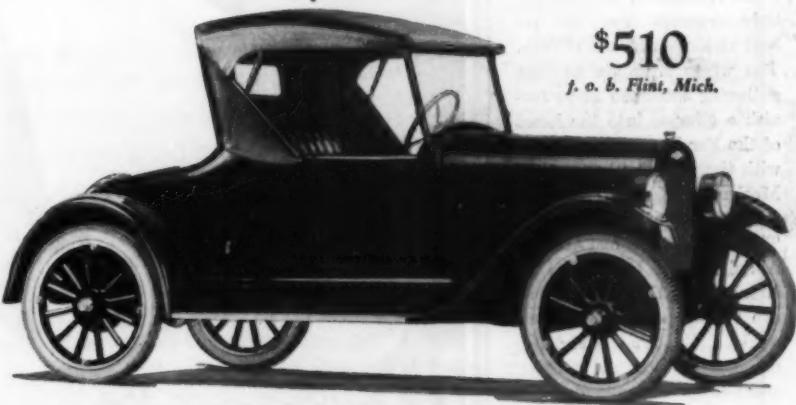
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THE SORT OF MAN MUSTAFA KEMAL IS

A SPANISH JEW BY ANCESTRY, an orthodox Moslem by birth and breeding, trained in a German war college, a patriot, a student of the campaigns of the world's great generals, including Napoleon, Grant and Lee—these are said to be a few outstanding characteristics in the personality of the new "Man on Horseback" who has appeared in the Near East. He is a real dictator, the correspondents testify, a man of the type which is at once the hope and fear of nations torn to pieces by unsuccessful wars. Unity and power have come back to Turkey largely through the will of Mustafa Kemal Pasha. No one has yet, it appears, referred to him as the "Napoleon of the Near East," but some enterprising journalist will probably do it sooner or later; for Kemal's way of rising into power, his methods at once autocratic and carefully considered, even his military tactics, are said to resemble those of Napoleon.

Four months ago, at a dinner given in Angora, the capital of Kemal's war-torn Government, the Turkish leader predicted, in a singularly dramatic way, his recent victories over the Greeks. The whole situation at that gathering was such as to furnish a glimpse into the heart of the Far Eastern embroil, with the present "hero of the Moslems" Kemal Pasha, in the center of the picture. The story, told by Ahmed Abdullah and Leo Anavi, is circulated by the North American Newspaper Alliance (New York). Captain Abdullah's name is familiar as novelist, short-story writer and playwright, observes the editor of the Chicago Daily News, and he knows Far Eastern affairs from long service with the British Indian Army and later with the Turkish Army in the first Balkan War, where he reached the rank of Pasha. Mr. Anavi, the grandson of a high official in the Turkish Army, saw service in Roumania with the Turkish contingent and later as an intelligence officer at the Turkish headquarters. At the dinner of which they tell, "the atmosphere was surcharged with a dramatic undercurrent," for, to go on with their narrative:

Things were not going well with Turkey. It had fought and lost a great war. It lay mutilated and bleeding. The world at large was beginning to forgive and forget Germany's and Austria's sins, but there was no forgiving nor forgetting for Turkey. And now the hereditary foe, the Greek, had been appointed Europe's delegate in Asia Minor. The Greek was in control of Smyrna. The Greek seemed sure to win.

Thus ran the gossip, the shivery rumors and babblings in Angora's bazaars and market places, and yet the dinner party that same night at Mustafa Kemal Pasha's residence was gay and cosmopolitan.

There was the pasha himself, tall, still young, good-looking, narrow-hipped, wide-shouldered, with gray, rather sad eyes that spoke eloquently of his Spanish-Jewish ancestry—for Kemal, like Enver Pasha, the an orthodox Moslem, is descended from those Spanish-Jewish families that, given by Christianity the tolerant choice between death, conversion and exile, found asylum and happiness in the Sultan's domains—and with strong, high-veined hands, broad and flat across the wrist—the hands of an artist, a dreamer, yet, too, those of a doer, a man who knows how to clout his dreams into facts.

At Mustafa Kemal Pasha's right sat a great British general who had fought the Turks in the World War, had been beaten and captured by them, and had wound up by becoming their stout champion—General Townshend, the hero, altho vanquished, of Kut-el-Amara. There were, side by side with Turkish officers of many races, Osmanlis and Kurds and Albanians and Druses and Jews, and a sprinkling of Syrian Christians, in their somber black uniforms, M. Franklin-Bouillon of the French Commission, who had forgotten more about the Near East than most people will ever learn; Herr von Berg and his colleagues of the German mission; a brace of unclassified, tweed-clad Americans, and a number of Soviet officers and officials, all suave, well-drest and remarkable linguists, led by M. Karakhan. There was finally an Indian Moslem, a gentleman of ancient and noble lineage, who had given up high rank in the British-Indian Army and high honors conferred upon him by King George V because he thought that Islam was in danger, that Christianity had decided to destroy the Moslem utterly, that it was time for a *Jehad*—a holy war.

At that dinner party the food was simple; it was frugal; for it was Turkish. There was no wine, Mustafa Kemal Pasha being an orthodox Moslem, who, in obedience to the Koran, does not touch fermented spirits. But the music was excellent. It was classic European music, played by a Viennese orchestra, living reminders of the World War's stupendous *Odyssey*, since Mustafa Kemal Pasha brought back from his years in Berlin, where he studied at after his graduation from the Imperial Ottoman, a thorough admiration and appreciation of European music. It is perhaps significant that Wagner is his favorite composer, and after Wagner, Debussy.

The conversation was mostly of war, past, future and present, and of the coilings and recoilings of international politics. It was good-humored, even humorous, except for an occasional remark, sardonic, pointed, gall-bitter, that dropt from the Indian Moslem's thin, ascetic lips.

It was he who, when asked by one of the unclassified Americans, why Islam mistrusted the Occident and why the Moslems would not subscribe to the Treaties of Versailles and Sèvres and rely on Europe's fair mind and fair will, replied very briskly in his native Behart language: "Gidar rakhe mans ke thati?" (Would you keep meat on trust with a jackal?)

Silence followed the remark: embarrassment; an epidemic of



Photo from Underwood & Underwood.

THE AUTOCRAT OF ASIA MINOR.

Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader, is here shown photographed in the National costume of Arabia, worn in compliment to his Arabian allies, who helped in his recent defeat of the Greeks. From pro-Ally he has become anti-British.

the imperial German war school after his graduation from the Turkish war college, the Lycee of the Ottoman, a thorough admiration and appreciation of European music. It is perhaps significant that Wagner is his favorite composer, and after Wagner, Debussy.

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The all-seeing rays have looked through the gums at the roots of her teeth and found them firm and healthy.

Unfortunately only one person in five at her age can show this flawless record.

Four people out of every five who pass the age of forty, and thousands even younger, are afflicted with Pyorrhea.

If this disease, which begins with tender, bleeding gums, is neglected, the X-Ray will tell a far different story.

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Forhan's is the formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S. If used in time and used consistently it will prevent Pyorrhea or check its course.

Use it regularly as a dentifrice. It will keep your teeth clean and white and your gums firm and healthy.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

uncomfortable coughing; a shuffling of uneasy feet.

Then Mustafa Kemal Pasha rose and walked over to the Indian.

"What is the matter, Syyed?" he demanded. "What has happened which cannot be remedied—with patience and faith?"

"The Greek—"

"He talks too much? He threatens?"

"Yes!"

"Don't you mind!" smiled Mustafa Kemal Pasha. "The little dogs bark—and yet my caravan passes!"

"Indeed!" chimed in Noury Bey, a young captain of horse. "The little, little jackal howls—but will my old buffalo die?"

"By Allah and Allah!" added Kemal Pasha, winding up the pleasant round of Oriental metaphors. "The drum which booms most loudly is filled with wind!"

Came laughter, the Europeans vying with the Turks, while the waiters cleared away the salad plates, and while General Townshend, winking at Franklin-Bouillon, who was in the secret, rose and said to his host that he adored the Turkish cuisine—"all except the desserts—too sticky, old man! So I have taken the liberty of bringing a dessert of my own!"

The General called for his Indian servant, who appeared carrying an enormous dome-shaped sponge cake, pink-frosted and crowned by the figure of a Greek god of victory, made of sugar!

Again there was silence. The Europeans were not quite sure how Mustafa Kemal Pasha would take the joke. The latter stared at the sugary Greek god with his sad, gray eyes. Then, very suddenly, he smiled, thinly, ironically. He turned to his body servant with a few whispered words. The man salaamed, left and returned shortly afterward with his master's sword.

Kemal Pasha drew it. He balanced the splendid old Arab blade for a second or two so that the lights mirrored in the polished blue steel like crescents of ill omen. Then, all at once, he swished the blade through the air and neatly decapitated the sugary Greek god of victory.

"This," he said in a high, clear voice, "is what I shall do to the Greeks before winter sets in!"

He did it. He succeeded. And in his very success is the story, historical and psychological, less of himself than of all Turkey, of all Islam, of the Moslems' resiliency and power of recuperation.

Kemal, it appears, is not even of Osmali blood. His ancestry is as mixed as are the cultural currents that, drawn from most of the great centers of Europe, combine to make him a polished "man of the world." He was the typical "poor boy" of romance, it appears, and struggled upward to power over all sorts of handicaps. The story of his life, as told by Messrs. Abdullah and Anavi, runs:

Born and bred in some humble quarter of Constantinople, almost in the slums, he joins the Army as a youngster. He works, steadily, persistently, rises by sheer force of ability to a captaincy in the infantry, transfers to the artillery, then to the staff. He uses a year's furlough to study at the

Turkish war college, passes a brilliant examination, and is sent to the Berlin Kriegs-Schule.

The first Balkan War sees him a major. Turkish defeat and peace find him a slightly embittered, slightly disappointed man, on the point of quitting his chosen vocation. But he is a patriot. He reconsiders. He studies the campaigns of the world's great generals—Cesar, Tamerlane, Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, Napoleon, Wellington, Frederick the Great, Moltke, Grant and Lee.

At the outbreak of the world war he is frankly pro-ally. But Turkey declares for Germany and, like any other soldier, he obeys orders. He fights for his country. He is in command at Gallipoli and victoriously repels the British troops there, sending them back helter-skelter to their ships. It seems that he is the man of the hour. But the German General Staff, remembering his former pro-ally leanings, becomes nervous, fearing that his military success might make of him an important political factor, and induces Enver Pasha, the commander-in-chief, to send him to Anatolia in an unimportant training position as major-general.

He does not complain; does not try to pull wires in Constantinople. He obeys orders, goes to Anatolia, and trains soldiers. With great care, with tact and kindness, yet with steely discipline, he fashions an Army out of bearded, gray-haired peasants, and their beardless 16-year-old grandsons, and sends them into battle to capture General Townshend and his ten thousand at Kut-el-Amara, to keep Great Britain's subsequent advance at bay for many weary months, to delay the British conquest of Palestine until his Army had no munitions left, no airplanes, no medicine, not as much as a spare bandage or a pair of shoes, while all the world was pouring supplies into the British war coffers.

Came defeat; peace; hopelessness; despair; and all Europe flopping about the mutilated Ottoman corpse like vultures to the reek of carrion.

The Sick Man of Europe was dead. There was no doubt of it. The unspeakable Turk had spoken his last word. Very soon the Greeks would celebrate high mass in the mosque of Sancta Sophia of Constantinople.

Then, almost overnight, a cloud on the near eastern horizon no bigger than a hand's-breadth; a faint rumor; a thin, anemic trickling of news out of Asia Minor; a name mentioned by occasional globetrotting newspaper correspondents:

Mustafa Kemal Pasha. It seemed that he was a patriot. It seemed that he was speaking of defying Greece and Greece's British backers. It seemed that he mentioned war and a determination to carry on and succeed.

And the world laughed. It was delicious international jest. It was the very cream of the jest. Fight? And how was he going to fight since he had no Army, no money, no munitions, no ships?

The world forgot that he had three qualities—an iron will to succeed, a tremendous cleanliness of purpose and patriotism. The world forgot that he had yet a fourth quality—an overwhelming, orthodox, almost childlike faith in his God!

And so, four months ago, he was the host at his Angora residence.

He picked up the sugary Greek god whom he had decapitated and nibbled off one ear. Then he made a wry face and turned to General Townshend:

"I don't like the taste of it," he said. "It is too sweet!"



The Safe Antiseptic

A delightfully effective mouth wash and gargle; efficient in dozens of other ways as a household antiseptic.

Don't have sore throat again this winter



Sore throat is a danger signal; heed it promptly

As you know, many illnesses start with sore throat. The mouth is an open door to disease germs.

So, particularly at this time of the year, it is wise to use Listerine systematically.

Recognized for half a century as the standard, safe household antiseptic, it will help you and the members of your family ward off many forms of throat trouble that so often anticipate more serious ills.

Listerine as a mouth wash and gargle is a pleasant, effective precaution. Thousands of families have made it a part of their morning and evening toilets—as regularly as using the tooth brush.

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Rice and Wheat foods of all ages

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He made whole grains enticing. Now children revel in them. Millions eat them in a dozen forms, morning, noon and night.

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A supreme food, with every granule fitted to digest. Serve in every bowl of milk.



Like Nut Bubbles

Thin and airy, flimsy as snowflakes, with a taste like toasted nut-meats.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

THE FORTY-SEVEN WHO DIED IN THE ARGONAUT MINE

Men will tell in days to come, predicts Fred. R. Beckdolt, a magazine writer and novelist who has given much of his time to studying and revealing the ways of men who work underground, how forty-seven miners died in the Argonaut gold mine to save the lives of underground workers all over the United States. This is the chief moral, he believes, of "the epic of the men who met their fate a mile underground," in the worst mine disaster of recent years. As for the epic itself, there has been no real telling of that in all the columns of newspaper reports that were telegraphed over the country while rock workers were trying to tunnel into the subterranean galleries where the miners died. There could be no "inside" story of the catastrophe, for none of the entombed men escaped alive. Mr. Beckdolt, however, has spent much of his time in such mines, and knows the characters of them, as well as the characters of the men who work there. He reconstructs, thus, in the *New York Times*, the tragedy which overwhelmed nearly half a hundred miners at once.

Miners are not demonstrative men as a rule, and the nature of their calling makes them take many things with a quiet fatalism where other men would show considerable feeling. But since the fire and tragedy in the Argonaut's shaft, miners have been using some very ugly language concerning the so-called second exit. It is natural, of course, that they were the first to realize. Now, however, the realization, as has been said, has spread to officials of the Government, who state that California's somewhat futile law on this matter is one of the most stringent in America, and point to the necessity of legislation commanding hoisting machinery.

So, after all, there is a little ray of brightness in this gloom. It is quite possible that other lives may get more safeguards in the future than mere vague words.

There is another ray of brightness, and that is in the knowledge of how those men died. The three bulkheads down there in the 4,350-foot level—the last of them but part way completed—tell more vividly than any words how they retained their self-possession and went on calmly working, fighting to the very last.

To one who has been underground it is not hard to picture a great deal of what was going on in those depths on that night in late August.

It was all done in the shadow of a great silence, the stillness of the underground passages. The forty-seven were scattered through the three lower levels of the mine, two or three of them in a stop—one of those caverns which are as large as a good-sized ballroom, with places overhead where the rock roof vanishes among the shadows—wedging in a set of timbers; a pair off at the end of a drift working with jigger drills, whose noise awakens distant echoes; others shoveling at a damp pile of muck, loading the stuff into iron wheelbarrows.

Some one had occasion to go to the shaft;

as likely as not he was a helper after new lengths of steel, or perhaps a laborer after some wedges for the timbering. A solitary man, walking through a long passageway, whose sides are lined with rows of huge, thick timbers. He passes at intervals where these plumb posts cease and there is nothing about him but the naked rock, whose irregular surface glistens dully, reflecting the rays from the carbide lamp over his forehead.

Then more timbers, and always the silence. It is as tangible as if it were a sound. His footfalls make a great disturbance.

He is a lean-faced man, with arms bare to the elbow, clad lightly in denim, for it is sticky hot down there—like a superheated cellar. He is walking unconcerned enough until he nears the station.

Here, where the passageway has been enlarged, there should be light shining right against the three shaft entrances. But the lamp is out.

He hastens his pace when he perceives that, and as he reaches the spacious room with its piles of steel and wooden wedges on either side his sharpened senses tell him a truth that hits him between the eyes.

The shaft is dead!

The life of air and the vibrations, which are never hardly so much as audible—yet their lack leaves an appalling void—these things which should tell of the straining cables and the moving skips have gone!

Now he gets the faint, first whiff of wood smoke and he knows what it is that he faces.

So he turns and retraces his footsteps. And as he runs he goes over in his mind the number of his companions on this level. They got off at the station with him when he came down in the skip. He remembers the places where he left them, the passages into which they turned aside. He seeks them out and he tells them, and the little group takes counsel, comparing notes. The mine is afire. There is no doubt as to what to do. And that is not to seek safety, not yet. "There's twenty down on the 4,600. Two of the boys are working in the face of the drifts. I'll go and tell them."

"Better you two lads go along with him."

That was something the way it went. And so on right through. No great amount of talking about it, either. Just a few terse words and Tony sets off with his two companions from the last group to hunt out another, and you who read this can depend on it that there was no hurrying away to safety, no fleeing nor waste of effort in any direction which would hinder the warning of every man within those lower three levels.

There are some traditions which come down with hazardous trades, traditions which men do not speak about, and they are carried on through the years simply by a common understanding. And with the miners this is one—get the word to the other fellows and hunt for safety afterward. When you come to consider the value of a few minutes and the store which a man sets on his own life, that unvoiced tradition seems pretty fine.

You can imagine down in the 4,600-foot level a conversation something like this:

"All right, boys. To the manway and get a move on you. There's a fellow by the name of Miller up there on the 4,350 who was in the Anaconda fire at Butte in 1911 when thirty of 'em was killed. He says he can get us through."

And so they climb up one manway, two hundred feet of ladders, and then on through the next narrow hole for one hundred and fifty feet, round after round



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of weary going, and when they find men there one greets them with, "Hustle some timber, you lads, we're going to bulkhead ourselves in," they toil there in the long passageway near its end where two others take off at right angles. Some have found wheel-barrows and come with them laden high with lagging. Others toil in twos and threes carrying enormous timbers. They hasten back and forth to the ends of distant drifts and slopes and they toil in silence in the sticky, moist heat until at last they have raised a barrier to the roof.

The air is already getting bad.

And now they set to work upon a second bulkhead thirty feet or so back of the first one, but they know that the time is getting short.

"There's a little spring back there in the drift," one tells his companions as they are rolling a boulder over between them. "Ought to be water enough to last us through."

"And air in the long drift," the other says. But even as he answers he knows that he is getting drowsier.

"Gas is coming thick, boys," some one announces. They strive the harder, and then the leaders who have materialized in this crisis bid them strip off their clothes.

"Plug up those cracks and plug them tight"—that is the order.

It was some time near midnight when that lone worker discovered that the light was out in the station. Inside of four hours the naked men have ceased their toil at the third bulkhead which they are building. The shaft is pouring down the deadly carbon monoxide into the lower levels just as water is emptied from a cup.

"Gas is getting bad, 3 o'clock"—one of them wrote the words on the timbers with the smoke from his lamp. You can see him there, perhaps, a white shape in the half light. And you can see him as he lies down beside the others. It is known that some of them lay down in pairs, brothers, perhaps, or maybe buddies.

BRIEF STORIES OF SOME GERMAN SPIES SHOT IN ENGLAND

QUITE A NUMBER OF GERMANS were shot in the Tower of London during the War, so many in fact that, from time to time, there were reports of "wholesale executions," followed by semi-official statements to the effect that the English were not executing anybody, but were merely holding even the most dangerous of the convicted spies in close imprisonment. Sir Basil Thompson, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Bureau of Scotland Yard throughout the War, has collected the short and simple annals of a few of the spies who died in the Tower. In one case, at least, a convicted spy was not considered worthy of dying, "like a gentleman," in front of a rifle squad, but was ignominiously hanged. The German authorities, it appeared, at first recruited their spies from their own people, but the mortality among them was so considerable that Berlin soon turned to South America. Sir Basil proceeds thus in his account in the *Chicago Daily News*:

The large German colony in Central and South America was an excellent recruiting ground. In June, 1915, two postcards addressed to Rotterdam attracted the attention of the postal censor. They announced merely that the writer had arrived in England and was ready to begin work. The postmark was Edinburgh.

The police in Scotland were set to work and a few days later they detained at Loch Lomond a native of Uruguay, who gave his name as Augusto Alfredo Roggin. He was a neat, dark little man, not at all like a German, tho he admitted that his father was a German, naturalized in Uruguay in 1885, and that he himself was married to a German woman.

Unlike many of the spies, he did not pretend that his sympathies were with the Allies. His account of himself was that he had come to England to buy agricultural implements and stock; that his health was not very good and that Loch Lomond had been recommended to him as a health resort. He spoke English fluently.

According to his admissions he had been in Hamburg as late as March, 1914, and was in Switzerland just before war broke out. In May he was sent to Amsterdam and Rotterdam, probably to receive instructions in the school for espionage. He arrived at Tilbury from Holland on May 30 and after staying for five days in London, where he asked quotations for horses and cattle, he went north. So far he had transacted no business.

As a spy he was one of the most inapt that could have been chosen.

Even on the journey north from Kings Cross he asked so many

questions of casual acquaintances that they became suspicious and took upon themselves to warn him not to go anywhere near the coast. In fact, they were so hostile that he left the compartment at Lincoln and spent the night there. Nor was his reception in Edinburgh any more auspicious. When he came to register with the police, he was put through a searching inquiry. He was very careful to tell every one at Loch Lomond that he had come for the fishing, but it chanced at that moment that certain torpedo experiments were being carried out in the loch, and the presence of foreigners at once gave rise to suspicion.

The sending of the two postcards was quite in accordance with ordinary German espionage practise. In order to divert suspicion the spies were instructed to send harmless postcards in English addrest to different places. Moreover, a bottle of a certain chemical secret ink was found in his luggage. He was tried on August 20, found guilty and executed at the Tower on September 17. He went to his death with admirable courage and declined to have his eyes bandaged when he faced the firing party.

About the same time a well-educated and well-connected Swede of between fifty and sixty years of age, named Ernst Waldemar Melin, arrived in England. His story runs:

He had been a rolling stone all his life. At one time he managed a steamship company at Gothenburg, in Sweden, and then on the breakdown of his health he began to travel all over the world. He had found casual employment in London, Paris and Copenhagen, and at the beginning of the war he found himself in Hamburg without any means of subsistence.

He applied, without success, to his relatives, and then, hearing that there was plenty of remunerative work to be had in Antwerp, he went to Belgium with the genuine desire to obtain honest employment. There at a *café* he came into touch with one of the espionage recruiting agents who were always on the lookout for English-speaking neutrals. At first, according to his own account, he resisted the temptation, but at last, being utterly penniless, he succumbed and was sent to the espionage schools in Wesel and Antwerp. At Rotterdam he received his passport and the addresses to which he was to send his communications.

He put up in a boarding-house in Hampstead as a Dutchman whose business had been ruined by the German submarine campaign and who was anxious to obtain employment in a shipping office. He made himself agreeable to his fellow lodgers, who fully accepted his story. He was under police suspicions from the first, but there could be no confirmation until he began to write.

His first communications were written on the margin of newspapers, a method which the Germans had then begun to adopt. He took his arrest quite philosophically. Fortune had dealt him so many adverse strokes that she could not take him unaware. A search of his room brought to light the usual stock in trade at that time—the materials for secret writing and a number of foreign dictionaries used as codes, as well as a *Baedeker*. He made a clean breast of his business, protesting that he had no real intention of supplying the Germans with useful information. All he meant to do was to send some quite valueless messages that would procure for him a regular supply of funds.

He was tried by court-martial on August 20 and 21. His counsel urged that he had sent nothing to the enemy which could not have been obtained from newspapers, but he could not, of course, put forward the plea that he was not a spy. Melin took this last stroke of fortune like a gentleman. He gave no trouble, and when the time came he shook hands with the guards, thanking them for their many kindnesses, and died without any attempt at heroics.

Irving Guy Ries was a German-American who had been recruited by the Germans in New York. He landed at Liverpool in the guise of a corn merchant, tho in private life he was actually a film operator. After a few days spent at a hotel in the Strand he visited Newcastle, Glasgow and Edinburgh and went through the routine of calling upon a number of produce merchants as an excuse for his journey, but, like other spies, he did no genuine business with them. He returned to his hotel in London on July 28 after a fortnight spent in the north. He was more careful than most of the other spies, for he preserved copies of every business letter that he wrote. Unfortunately for him, his employers had not kept him properly supplied with money, and by ill-chance the censor intercepted a letter addrest to him from Holland, which contained the exact amount of the remittance usually made to spies.

Ries carried an American passport, and the first step taken was to ask the American authorities to withdraw from him his passport in order that it might be examined by experts. It proved to be forged, and on August 19 late at night the police went to Ries' hotel and arrested him just as he was going to bed.

He was a grave and measured person who answered all my



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

questions very deliberately and thoughtfully. On one point he refused altogether to be drawn. He would not tell his true name, but he explained that this was only because if the name ever came to be published it would give pain to his relations. About his movements he was frank enough. He explained that he would have already left for Copenhagen if the Americans had not required him to surrender his passport.

Among his effects was found a letter from Rotterdam directing him to meet a certain person in Copenhagen and report to him the result of his investigations in England. Ries was asked to account for this and he immediately dropped all the pretense that he was in this country on genuine business. "I am in your power," he said; "do what you like with me." There was no doubt whatever that he was a spy, but his case differed from the others in the fact that it could not be shown that he had ever sent information to the enemy. In fact, it seemed clear that the Germans were adopting new tactics and that they intended in future to send spies on flying visits to England and get them to come and report the result of their observations verbally.

He was tried on October 4, was found guilty and sentenced to death. He took his condemnation with perfect philosophy. He spent all his time in reading, and he gave his guards the impression that he was a man who had divested himself of all earthly cares and felt himself to be under the hand of fate. If he expected that the American Government would press for a reprieve and would be successful, he never showed it.

On October 26 he was removed to the Tower and as soon as he knew that a date was fixed for his execution he called for writing materials and made a full confession, giving at the same time his true name. This, of course, can not be published in view of the considerations that had made him conceal it when he was arrested. He was permitted to shake hands with the firing party, and he said: "You are only doing your duty, as I have done mine."

One German agent was discovered through the purest accident. Sir Basil writes of this incident in the following paragraphs:

It was apparently the practise at that time for the Germans to make use of ex-convicts on condition that they undertook espionage in an enemy country. It chanced that some postal official in Denmark had missorted a letter addressed from Copenhagen to Berlin and slipped it by mistake into the bag intended for London, and this letter was written in German by a man who said he was about to start for England under the guise of a traveler in patent gas-lighters in order to collect military and naval information. The letter was already some weeks old and there was no clew beyond the fact that some person might be in the country attempting to sell gas-lighters.

A search of the landing records was at once instituted, and it was found that at Newcastle at that very moment a young man named Rosenthal was on board a steamer about to sail for Copenhagen after making a tour with his gas-lighters in Scotland. In another hour he would have been outside the three-mile limit and out

of reach of the law. He proved to be a young man of excitable temperament.

He was very glib in his denials; he had never lived in Copenhagen, he was not a German, he knew nothing about the hotel from which the letter had been written. It was growing dusk and so far the letter had not been read to him, but he had given me a specimen of his handwriting, which corresponded exactly with that of the letter. Then I procured it and read it to him.

While I was reading there was a sharp movement from the chair and a click of the heels. I looked up and there was Rosenthal standing to attention like a soldier. "I confess everything. I am a German soldier."

But the remarkable part of this story was that he was never a soldier at all. On a sudden impulse he had tried to wrap his mean existence in a cloak of patriotic respectability.

When he found that acquittal was hopeless, he tried to carry off the pretense of patriotism at his trial, but after his conviction he made two unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide. Unlike the other spies, he was sentenced to be hanged, and was executed on July 5, 1915.

The next spy to be arrested in England was a Peruvian whose father was a Scandinavian. The writer recites the short and simple annals of this man to the following effect:

Ludovico Hurwitz y Zender was a genuine commercial traveler, the far better educated than most men of his calling. In August, 1914, he went to the United States with the intention of coming to Europe on business, for he was already the representative of several European firms in Peru. Probably it was not until his arrival in Norway that he got into touch with the German secret service agents, who were then offering high pay for persons with the proper qualifications who would work for them in England.

It happened that the cable censor began to notice messages addressed to Christiania ordering large quantities of sardines. Now it was the wrong season for sardine canning, and inquiries were at once made in Norway about the *bona fides* of the merchant to whom the messages were addressed. He turned out to be a person with no regular business, who had frequently been seen in conversation with the German consul. The messages were then closely examined for some indication of a code. They had been dispatched by Zender.

On July 2 Zender was arrested at Newcastle, where he had made no secret of his presence. He professed great surprise that there was any suspicion against him and freely admitted that he had been at Newcastle, Glasgow and Edinburgh. In none of these places did he appear to have transacted any real business, and on account of the season the experts in sardines laughed to scorn his suggestion that his order for canned fish was genuine. When all arrangements had been made for his trial by court-martial Zender demanded that certain witnesses should be brought from South America for his defense. The proceedings were, therefore, postponed for eight months, and it was not until March 20, 1916, that it was possible to bring him to trial.

The witnesses that had been brought at great trouble and expense could really say nothing in his favor, and in due course he was found guilty and executed in the Tower on April 1, nine months after the date of his arrest.



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

THE HARD-WORKING "FIRST LADY OF RUSSIA"

THE wife of Lenin, Bolshevik ruler of Russia, is Commissary for the Political Education of Soviet Russia. She selects the texts from which the Communist children learn reading, and directs the activities of the Communist speakers who, by continual propaganda, strengthen the appeal of Bolshevism among the Russian masses. She is the author of the First Reader used by Russian children, and it is noteworthy that the first text in the volume runs: "We are no slaves." Just now, when it is reported that Russia is raising a conscript army, and threatens to throw its weight on the side of the Turk in the Near East, Mme. Lenin's power, both past and present, seems to a recent correspondent in Russia to be of particular importance. The writer, Georges Popoff, introduced by an English editor as "A member of the old Russian aristocracy," has been commissioned by the International News Service to carry out a six months' investigation of conditions in Bolshevik Russia, and, says the London editor, "He has been given every facility by the Soviets for carrying out his task." Of Mme. Lenin he writes, as quoted by the London *Daily News*:

This is not an interview. It is a plain matter-of-fact story of Soviet Russia's "First Lady"—Mme. Lenin. No one in Russia ever speaks of her by that name. She is not the type of "the wife of a genius" of which history has so many examples—the kind that completely submerges her own personality and individuality in that of her famous husband.

Lenin's wife, a woman of about 53 years, is known in the Communist party and in public life by her maiden name—Nadeshda Konstantinovna Krupskaya. Like Lenin, she is a native of the Volga district. She married the present chieftain of Russia when she was a young student. She lived with him through all the years of his exile in Switzerland, and she belongs to the oldest members of the Communist party. Krupskaya—for that is the name by which she is commonly called—is Commissary for Political Education throughout all Soviet Russia.

This institution is located in a huge tenement house, formerly occupied by an insurance company. All day one can see, running up and down the dark and dingy stairs, all sorts of ill-clad men, young women, and "Red" soldiers of revolutionary appearance.

In this house all doors are at all times wide open. Pasted on each door is some sheet of paper with hastily jotted down letters, showing who holds office in the respective rooms. On one of these doors, written almost illegibly with ink, one reads: "Presidium Glawpolitproswneta"—that is Krupskaya's office.

First one enters the room of her secretary, a young peasant woman, who looks rather awkward in her modern dress. The room is in a state of frightful disorder. As in all the Russian commissariats, the furniture looks as if it had

been indiscriminately dragged out of hundreds of different homes.

The girl struggles with a giant heap of papers and files, evidently unable to find a certain document. Suddenly she throws the whole business on the floor, and, sitting on her "haunches," continues her search. The glassless bookcases in the room are piled high with disorderly looking files. The walls are plastered with all sorts of Bolshevik propaganda sheets, all of which illustrate the disadvantage of political ignorance.

As I was inspecting this curious room an old woman, clad in black, entered and spoke a few moments on the telephone. This woman looked like "a little old mother." Her head trembled continuously. When she had disappeared, I learned that she was Lenin's wife.

A few minutes later I was called in to her. Her workroom looked just as dingy as that of her secretary. Mme. Lenin sat at a writing-table covered with papers. She was clad very poorly, very simply; yet one had the impression that this was not a garb she had personally donned for effect.

Her hands showed all the traces of constant, infinite work. Everything about her showed that her life had been a life of labor. Curiously, at close quarters she looked much younger than from the distance. Particularly when she spoke her features brightened up, and from her eyes shone a youthful fire.

She told me: "In all Russian villages—about half a million of them—we have opened Communistic reading cottages. These reading cottages are constantly and lavishly supplied with literature and newspapers, including non-Communistic publications. The teachers of the village schools have the right to fetch their reading material from these reading cottages, since the village schools are under the jurisdiction of the Commissariat for Political Education.

"The Commissariat also has charge of all the agitation centers that have been established at the railway stations throughout Russia, and which have come to be known as 'Agitpunkty.' These agitation centers at the railway stations distribute literature among civilians and soldiers. Nothing is charged for it.

"There, too, Communistic speakers give addresses. Prior to the introduction of the new economic policy food was also dispensed free at these 'Agitpunkty.' But this has changed. The number of these centers has been greatly reduced. Those which still exist now serve exclusively the propaganda activity within the Red Army."

It can be seen from the above that Mme. Lenin's activity is of greatest significance, since it covers three main departments:

Political influence in the schools,

Cultural-political education of the peasantry,

Political propaganda within the Red Army.

It need hardly be emphasized that the tendency of her activity upon these three fields is purely Communistic.

Mme. Lenin told me with much glee how peasants come to her daily from the farthest regions of Russia begging support and telling her enthusiastically of the favorable development of the political education in the provinces. She lamented to me the lack of means which made it impossible for her to carry out the Communistic education of the Russian people in the degree that she wished she could do it.



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SPORTS • AND • ATHLETICS

"BATTLING SIKI" AS A DARK CLOUD ON THE HORIZON

A BLACK MAN FROM AFRICA, stout of heart, skilful in the use of his hands, and strong of body, lately administered a distinct jolt to the foundations of the world as it is to-day. He was a Senegalese, a native of one of the French provinces, and he beat Georges Carpentier, the heavyweight champion of Europe, fighting with him on an equal footing, man to man and pound to pound. The prestige of the white race, in danger now as never before in recent history, what with the victories of the Turks and the growing unrest among the subject Mohammedan nations of Asia, is threatened by the victory of "Battling Siki," new middleweight champion of the world and heavyweight champion of Europe. "That national or racial prestige should be affected by a bout of fisticuffs may seem a preposterous absurdity," gravely observes the editor of the *Springfield Republican*, but the fact remains, nevertheless, that such is the case. Politically, it was an indiscretion for France to incur the risk of such a victory, believes *The Republican*'s editor, and the match would probably have been avoided if there had been supposed to be the slightest chance of such an outcome as the success of the black fighter. A good many commentators are reminded of the situation in our own country where Harry Wills, an outstanding colored boxer, is threatening to deprive Mr. Jack Dempsey, world's champion heavyweight, of his title. Dempsey beat Carpentier, of course, but Dempsey was much the larger man, and the general view in France was that Carpentier was unbeatable, except by such superior size and weight as he encountered when he met the American champion. Siki, weighing but half a pound more than his opponent, battered the Frenchman into unconsciousness, and "what gives the match special significance," points out *The Republican* editorial writer, "is that it makes Siki champion of Africa, the more virile nations of which are already rather upset by the war."

French sport writers in general are more interested in the pugilistic side of the fight, as are most of our own commentators, than they are in racial and international complications, but several of them are reminded that France has a vast subject population of black people who may make trouble if they lose their attitude of respectful admiration for the white man. Prestige rather than force, it is pointed out, is the power by which the colonies are ruled. To have to rule by force would be costly, wasteful, and difficult, if not impossible. The same general situation faces England, and to a lesser degree, Italy. The blacks in the British and Italian colonies are largely Mohammedan, and already, in many places, they are disaffected by the Allied governments' differences with the Turks. The news of "battling Siki's" victory will be used by agitators in Egypt, in India, in Africa, and in numerous islands of the sea. A colored man as the boxing champion of Europe, victor over the Frenchman who had thoroughly beaten the best men that England had to bring against him, is a matter likely to cause many serious thoughts in the chancelleries of England as well as in those of France. These views are summed up by the editorial writer in the *Springfield Republican*, who reaches the same general conclusions as are reached by several of the surprizing number of editorial writers in the United States who have been moved to comment on the recent French boxing contest. The Springfield editor observes:

Even in civilized countries such matters are taken more seriously than they deserve, and the defeat of British boxers by Carpentier has inspired grave reflections on national stamina. It can readily be understood that among primitive peoples even greater importance should be attached to physical force. In the British Empire it has long been understood that to expose white prestige to the danger of a defeat of this sort is undesirable,

and for the French Empire also the war has made this question serious.

Before the war France had but 70,000 native troops, all stationed in the colonies. By the new military program the peace Army of 606,000 men will contain 100,000 professional soldiers, 300,000 French conscripts, 206,000 African natives, also conscripted, many of whom will serve in Europe. During the war France recruited nearly 850,000 colored warriors and workers, whose war experience has left its effects. As a French writer has lately pointed out, the colonies "sent 850,000 of their most vigorous young men to fight militarism in Europe, and the survivors have brought back the infection to their native land."

Up to the time of the war, he says, "we were regarded as invincible masters." Then came the demand for them to come to Europe and save French civilization: "Flattered and courted by white women, written up and flattered by the press, jolted and flattered by our politicians, is it strange that they believed they had arrived? They ceased to regard white Frenchmen as unquestionably superiors. Our military glories no longer dazzle them." Were they not told daily that they were the equals, if not the superiors, of the most valiant French troops? Then came the occupation of Germany by colored troops: "We fancied that we could thus humiliate the barbarians, forgetting that we were at the same time humiliating the entire white race." By that measure, he thinks, "we have probably prepared the way for lynching law in our colonies."

The permeation of the most warlike nations of Africa by hundreds of thousands of veterans of the World War, reenforced yearly from the 206,000 called up every year for training in the most up-to-date military science, is of serious import for France and for the world. Africa is being educated for war when its paramount need is to be educated in the works of peace. And if the Senegalese and others thus trained are already ceasing "to regard white Frenchmen as unquestionably superiors," the easy and overwhelming defeat by the "black leopard" of such a boxer as France may not in a century again be able to produce can not be considered a good thing for the French Empire.

High praise must be given, however, to the sportsmanship of the Paris crowd, which after recovering from its first dismay would not tolerate anything that savored of unfair play or a decision on a technicality, and ended by transferring to the victor the enthusiastic regard which the fallen idol of France had forfeited.

Among the large amount of editorial and sporting comment along the same general line as that taken by *The Republican*'s editor, the observation is common that the results of this fight in France will be heard from among a number of different nations in various parts of the world. The fact that the new champion has a war record as creditable as has the ex- "Idol of the French public" whom he knocked out is a point which has its effect everywhere. Siki won the Croix de Guerre in the Great War, and a number of special citations. In physical bravery, involving risk of life, he stands out as the compeer of Carpentier, whose own record in the war has been cited so frequently to the disparagement of our own Mr. Dempsey. The American champion, as numerous American Legion papers recall, was employed in a shipyard throughout the war, while Carpentier risked his life at the front.

The French sporting public, in a way which calls forth praises in many quarters for its fairness, has unreservedly transferred its admiration and affection to the new champion. An attempt by the judges at the big fight which brought victory to the black to give the decision to Carpentier on an alleged foul roused widespread indignation. It was plain that there had been no foul, that Siki had won honestly, said the reporters at the ringside, and that an attempt was made, for political reasons, to rob him of his triumph. At the same time, sporting spirit aside, these political considerations are not to be sneezed at. The editor of the Boston *Globe* sums up this phase of the matter in the following editorial:

Some knockouts are heard round the world. The last blow administered to M. Georges Carpentier by Siki, the Senegalese,

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

is reverberating wherever the skins of some folk are darker than the skins of others. By this time runners in the jungles of Africa are spreading the news that the idol of France was jarred from his pedestal by a blow from a native son of the Dark Continent.

The new light heavyweight champion feels in a position to dictate terms, at least to fight promoters. He is willing to appear in America for a consideration of 1,100,000 francs net, exclusive of the income tax. His pictures have been in all the papers; the cables carry daily reports of what he does and says. His position is made more prominent by his complexion, because, whether he wishes to have it so or not, his victory over a white man has given a new turn to the race question.

The knockout of the French champion comes at a time when a series of blows from Turkish fists are being imprinted on the ruddy countenance of John Bull himself. The Turks are hailed by the millions further East as belonging with them. The situation at the Dardanelles is being felt in India and beyond, where the natives are deeply conscious of antagonism to white interlopers from the West.

Thinking of Siki, sporting circles are asking for a White Hope, just as Europeans are wondering who will block the way if the Eastern tide begins to roll over the Balkans.

The white monopoly of force seems to have had its day. If white folks are to hold their supremacy, they must find a basis which knockouts will not disturb.

The fact that numbers of the Senegalese are in Europe interests an editorial writer on the Detroit *News*. He recalls German reports of the ferocity of the French Colonial troops, and heads his editorial "Georges Could Say It All." His remarks are in humorous vein, but any reader, by comparing the views quoted from the Boston and Springfield papers, can supply a moral much like that drawn by more serious commentators. This cheerful editorial runs:

When Georges Carpentier, with a flat nose and other disfiguring tokens, went to sleep on the floor, France realized she had made a great mistake. All the plights of international humanitarians, of the black troops themselves, had been unavailing; the Senegalese remained, the mercenaries of conquest peopling a troubled Europe and exciting resentment and apprehension.

Siki, the mauling Senegalese, says he trains on hard liquor and is a bad man. Without any doubt he must be. Even the most conservative accounts describe Carpentier's face as looking like the result of a surgical clinic by eager but inexpert students. It seems only yesterday that W. K. Kelsey described the jaunty Georges boulevarding his smiling way through devoted Parisian throngs. The Dempsey affair had been long forgotten.

Then came this bad man from Africa. He learned the white man's way. He learned boxing. He learned to drink hard liquor. He learned something of the fat rewards the public puts up for a good mauling contest between heavies. So the bad man from Africa left the cabarets long enough to lean heavily against Georges and smack him for a goal while with his other

hand he tore away reputation, honors and pulchritude at one fell swoop.

The progressive element in France who so earnestly deplore the employment by their country of the black troops can not do better than mend Georges and send him to the Chamber to present their case. Anything Carpenter can't say about the ferocity and menace of the Senegalese can be left unsaid.

A larger moral is found in the Siki triumph by the editor of the New York *Tribune*. He recalls another black who lately won honor in France. "This has been a great year for the negro in Paris," he writes:

First the Goncourt Academy of litterateurs astounded the Parisian world of letters by giving the Goncourt Prize for the best novel of the year to "Batouala," the work of René Maran, a full-blooded negro. There was little consolation for the Caucasian race in this award. The father of Maran was a native of Martinique, the mother of Guadeloupe. To be sure, he was born at Bordeaux, France, and had gained his African experiences upon which his book was based while serving in the French colonial offices in Central Africa. But his book was an outspoken criticism of French officialdom and was in effect a plea on behalf of his dark and subject brethren.

Now, on a different level of culture, but one hardly less interesting to the white race, it would seem, and one for which the white race has certainly laid down the rules of competition, Siki, the Senegalese, pounds his way to triumph. That large portion of Paris which was present seems to have applauded the result with complete impartiality, turning against its hero of its own color with that cheerful fickleness which seems to be the trait of most crowds without regard to nationality.

Is there any moral for the white man or the black man in America? The double achievement rather silences those extreme advocates of white supremacy who assert that the negro belongs inevitably in a lowly walk of life. It supports those friends of the negro who ask that he have a free chance to develop in those cases of unmistakable talent of which René Maran is a clear example.

Siki will shortly come to this country to harvest in the large purses that will be his for the gathering, a fact, perhaps, which helps to account for the columns of publicity, much of it cabled over at a considerable cost per word, which is appearing in the American press. It is reported that the colored boxer resembles, with great closeness, both the gorilla and the leopard. One newspaper writer casually throws out the phrase "the Senegalese from St. Louis," without explaining just how he got that way. Another writer, mentioning that "Siki, the Significant" will soon be among us, suggests that it will be well for the colored boxer to modify his customary Parisian behavior while in New York, under penalty of some "stormy protests." The boxing promoter who is bringing Siki over made a wise move in selecting an American colored fighter, Kid Norfolk, as Siki's first opponent, believes this writer. Thus we may minimize any danger to white prestige at any rate.

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Jim Henry's Column

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WHO IS "THE GREATEST PITCHER IN BASEBALL HISTORY?"

THE person who tries to settle that question is in for a lot of trouble, admits a man who nevertheless has lately tried to settle it. He brings science, mathematics, prophecy, decimal fractions and other matters to bear on the problem, and admits he may not have the right answer. He observes in introducing the subject: "I want to say that this is merely a personal opinion, an opinion backed up by a lot of thought and figuring, but an opinion none the less." He expects, he readily admits, to stand corrected and criticized, if not more harshly dealt with, by fans all over the country, for, he avers, "to pick the greatest pitcher of major league history is about as easy a task as to name the greatest writer or painter or inventor." The man who undertakes this difficult task, J. C. Kofoed, goes at it in this way in the pages of *The Baseball Magazine* (New York):

It is easy enough to eliminate those who do not figure among the really great ones of baseball history. The leading American and National League pitchers to-day are Mays, Shocker, Faber, Coveleski, Johnson, Jones, Shawkey, Rommel, Alexander, Reuther, Cooper, Grimes, Doak, Meadows, Rixey and Oeschger.

They are all stars, every one—but do they rate up with the greatest of all time? Let us glance at their winning averages, for the first necessity for a pitcher is to win ball-games.

	Won	Lost
Mays.....	139	76
Shocker.....	80	46
Faber.....	131	81
Coveleski.....	128	80
Johnson.....	320	214
Jones.....	64	59
Shawkey.....	126	89
Rommel.....	23	29
Bush.....	108	113
Alexander.....	250	127
Reuther.....	48	34
Cooper.....	142	112
Grimes.....	78	63
Doak.....	122	107
Meadows.....	87	108
Rixey.....	106	122
Oeschger.....	65	71
Nehf.....	102	65
Bagby.....	119	80
Dauss.....	149	131

To capture a hundred ball-games in the big leagues is a feat that does not fall to the lot of one pitcher in several dozen. It is a badge of honor, but it is not an indication that the hurler in question is one of the mighty.

Of the twenty stars listed above thirteen have achieved that distinction, and all of the rest will probably do it before they reach the end of their major league ropes. But winning one hundred games is not enough to get a man in the Nirvana of pitching bliss.

Two hundred? It is very seldom that a twirler achieves that distinction.

Three hundred? Now we are approaching the limit. Only Alexander in the National League has passed the double century, and Johnson in the American the triple century.

So, as far as winning games are concerned, the moderns have only two men to push forward for premier honors in the pitching line.

Of course, hedges Mr. Kofoed, in considering who is the king-pin pitcher of all time he has not only taken under advisement the number of games won. For—

The durability of a man over years; his ability to pitch in many games each season; his intelligence, mechanical skill (speed, curves and control); his interest in the game and his ability to stimulate the morale of his team-mates must all be figured. His ability to pitch shut-outs and small-hit games is also a factor not to be disregarded.

We can eliminate most of the current pitchers on the ground that they haven't won enough ball-games to be considered in the running for the title of "the best." Carl Mays, the underslung artist of the Yankees, will probably pass the 200 mark before he retires, but, the Carl is a pitcher of attainments, he can not rate with Johnson and Alexander at their best.

Let us glance back at the span of the past twenty years, and see who are the outstanding pitchers of that period. There are many.

Johnson and Alexander, of course, are rated with that bunch. Other stars who were exclusively of that period were Addie Joss, Christy Mathewson, Eddie Plank, Chief Bender, and others equally famous. The greatest twirlers, who began their careers not earlier than 1900, are:

	W.	L.	S.O.	H.	I	2	3
Christy Mathewson	372	189	82	2	4	14	29
Chief Bender.....	214	116	37	1	3	8	14
Eddie Plank.....	321	185	69	0	5	14	22
Miner Brown.....	221	131	58	0	5	12	17
Ed Walsh.....	218	124	58	1	7	8	13
Walter Johnson.....	320	214	94	1	8	15	28
Grover Alexander.....	250	127	80	0	6	13	9

These are the two- and three-hundred game winners of the last twenty years. Going back into the dim hinterlands of baseball history before 1900 what outstanding figures do we find? Mr. Kofoed finds:

A lot of them. Some of them lap over into the period just mentioned, but we will classify all who had their starts before 1900 as being in the one group. Unfortunately for the statistician, figures are not so complete and readily obtainable for this period, and the same accuracy does not exist. However, we will plow into the darkness, and do our best. Here are the outstanding figures of the pitching peak:

	Won	Lost
Cy Young.....	508	311
Jack Chesbro.....	231	122
Clarke Griffith.....	239	154
Al Orth.....	201	180
Rube Waddell.....	209	133
Joe McGinnity.....	244	136
John Clarkson.....	315	169
*Chas. Radbourne.....	153	61
Kid Nichols.....	317	172
*Tim Keefe.....	191	102
Amos Rusie.....	247	144

* Not complete record.

I haven't been able to get all the records of shut-outs and small-hit games these pitchers engaged in, but from 1900 on they did as follows:

	Shut-outs	No-hit	1	2	3
Cy Young.....	61	2	2	9	17
Jack Chesbro.....	34	0	3	6	12
Clarke Griffith.....	16	0	1	3	6
Al Orth.....	33	0	1	5	12
Rube Waddell.....	59	0	4	12	18
Joe McGinnity.....	47	0	3	6	13

Let us cast back for a moment, and see



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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

who are the outstanding figures of those whom we have been considering. In the first group, Johnson and Alexander are the leaders. In the second, Mathewson, undoubtedly; Bender, one of the easiest “money pitchers” that ever lived; Plank, the greatest of the left-handers; Brown, whose mechanical skill was marvelous, and Walsh, the “Iron Man,” most prominent of spit-ballers.

In the third list we can eliminate all of the entrants. They were stars in their day, but not sufficiently great to break by the barriers erected by their competitors. In the final listing the question of elimination becomes even more difficult.

Orth, the curveless wonder, can be dropped, for his record of victories doesn't hold up under close scrutiny. So can Tim Keefe, tho he was a pitcher who held up his end for years. This elimination is no disparagement of the players in question. They are merely in competition with the super-wonders of the hill, and all of them can not be considered.

Let us take the ten greatest—from my view-point, understand—and see if we pick from them the man who should be crowned the greatest of them all.

The ten are:

Denton T. Young
Christopher Mathewson.
Walter Johnson.
Grover Alexander.
Edward Plank.
John Clarkson.
George Edward Waddell.
Amos Rusie.
Charles Nichols.
Charles Radbourne.

Surely comments the writer, no one can complain that class is lacking in this list. It comprises men who have made the greatest baseball history, and hard as it is on other stars being eliminated, they can find no complaint in having been passed up in favor of these men. However, he goes on:

Let us see how we can cut down this list still further on the premises I made a while back. Take Radbourne first. He was a giant, a tremendously powerful man, with extraordinary skill. His record of winning 62 games in a single season is still untouched. It probably never will be equaled. But the “Old Hoss” did not last nearly as long in the big leagues as some of the others, and in his last few seasons he was not so heavy a winner. Besides, he was not keenly interested in baseball. His thoughts were often elsewhere. On his record of 1884 he might be considered the greatest single-year pitcher, but over the span of a career he must step down in favor of others.

Then there was Rube Waddell. From the standpoint of sheer “stuff” it is doubtful if his equal ever existed. But mentally the Rube was a child. He couldn't be counted on. He was a disturber of morale—and for those reasons alone he must be counted out.

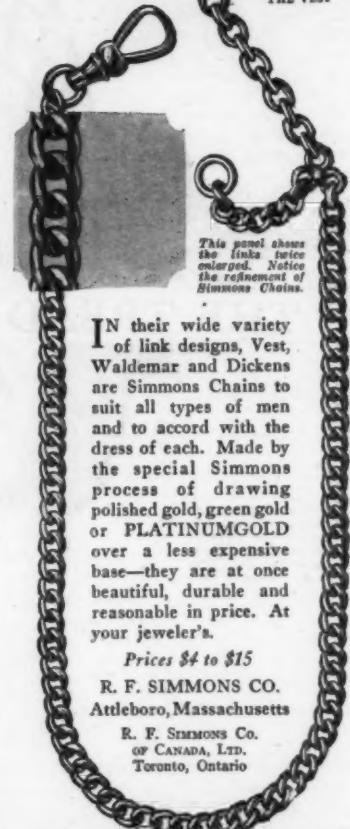
Amos Rusie posses the greatest “smoke-ball” big league fans have ever seen—with the single exception of Walter Johnson's. But Rusie was a heavy drinker, a disregard of team discipline. His career was a remarkable one, but it was equaled and surpassed by several others.

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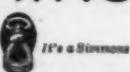
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Dear Sirs:
If a gentleman owes a debt he pays it, or, lacking the ability to do so, he at least admits that he owes it.

For many years I have been indebted to you, and up to the present time have made no acknowledgment; counting from the time that the obligation was first incurred it has long since been outlawed, but then it has been a continuing obligation, and the statute of limitations does not run against a debt of honor.

I was past fifty when I first knew the assuaging balm of the great god Nicotine and for a year or two I floundered around among all sorts of brands of tobacco before I found the right one and settled down. Now when my friends ask for a pipeful I hand over my pouch and they say "Edgeworth" and I grin and say "uh-huh."

As I write, a pipeful of Edgeworth is going up in smoke, and for that reason I feel a little more kindly towards my fellow man.

With best wishes, I am,
Yours sincerely,
(Signed) A. J. Gillis.

As you see, it isn't so much that another smoker has found that Edgeworth just suits his taste as it is that this veteran prosecuting attorney 'way out in Walla Walla should postpone duties to his State, his family, and his private affairs to sit down and write us a note of appreciation.

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If you aren't an Edgeworth smoker, we want to put you in a position to qualify as one. We should like to send you free—generous helpings of both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Just jot your name and address down on a postal and we will send the samples immediately. If you will also include the name and address of your tobacco dealer, we shall appreciate your courtesy.

Both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are packed in small, pocket-size packages, in handsome tin humidores, and various handy in-between sizes.

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS Continued

heaver who stayed under the big top for a dozen years, and for half of those seasons turned in more than thirty victories a year. So, too, was Grover Alexander, who is stepping along toward the end of his career. Aleck the Great's curve ball was one of the finest that ever scintillated in baseball, but he slipt in three of his seasons, and his length of service has been often surpassed. So Alexander and Nichols must step aside in this comparison.

Eddie Plank, it must be said, was the greatest and most valuable southpaw of them all. He scored over three hundred victories, and was a steady, reliable, sober man. His single flaw was his lack of strength. He was no iron man. To a certain extent he had to be carried along—rested between games. Were left-handers only being considered, Plank would be awarded the diadem without question. But even he has been surpassed by several other pitchers.

I have hesitated a long while over John Clarkson. In his day and generation he was the greatest of the great. His five-year record from 1885-89, when he won 204 games, an average of over 40 a season, is one that can not be overlooked. Twice in that period he won more than 50 games. For the three succeeding years his record of wins was 26-20-25. Yet, with all his wonderful deeds, I can not believe that he was a better man than Young and Mathewson and Walter Johnson.

It is to these three, then, in my mind, that the question of supremacy narrows down. Their names have no superiors in baseball.

It is hardest of all to make the differentiation here. Can one say that the slinger of thunderbolts, Walter Johnson, who won most of his triumphs with a hopelessly mediocre club, is not the greatest? Can one intimate that the master of brain and brawn, the inventor of the "Fadeway"—Christy Mathewson—is not the peer of them all? Is it right to place Cy Young beneath these two?

It has always been my contention that a pitcher's principal asset is the winning of ball games. That is the only reason why he is sent out there to the hill. In this respect the first and foremost one, too, Cy Young, has never had an equal and probably never will have one. Great as are the records of Mathewson and Johnson, in this respect they fail to equal that of ponderous Cy.

	Years	Games	Av. Per Year	Years	
				Won	Year
Young.....	22	508	23.1		
Mathewson...	16	382	23.8		
Johnson.....	15	320	21.3		

Mathewson threatened Young's record, but he slipt when six years behind. Johnson is on his sixteenth season, but it is quite apparent that even his tremendous powers will not carry him that far.

Cy was not merely an iron man over a span of years; he worked in more full games a season than either of his illustrious opponents.

	Games Per Year
Young.....	37.7
Matty.....	37.4
Johnson.....	35.6

Also, his winning average of .620 is the same as that of Mathewson's, and some 20 points higher than Walter Johnson's.

Cy has pitched three no-hit games in his

long career, as compared with two for Mathewson and one for Johnson.

As a shut-out artist Young rated with the best, but his average in this line is slightly below that of Johnson, who is the unquestioned shut-out king.

So far as sheer mechanical ability and sober steadiness goes there is little to choose among the three men. They are all of extraordinary common sense; men who were never night-hawks and who never gave anything but their best to the teams they represented.

But it seems to me that due to his number of victories, his iron-man feats, and his slight edge in one or two other departments of play that Denton Tecumseh Young has proven himself the greatest pitcher of all time.

THAT TERRIBLE COMBAT, TO A DRAW, BETWEEN DEMPSEY AND WILLS

CHAMPION pugilists, for a number of reasons, not excluding financial ones, desire to remain champions as long as possible, and therefore battles that really endanger such important titles as "Champion Heavyweight Boxer of the World" are few and far between. There is a great deal of talk about such contests, for talk, as repeated by the newspapers, constitutes publicity both for "champs" and would-be "champs," and that way lies financial reward, without danger of damage. The amount of talk, and the scarcity of fight, furnishes material for the humorists. Don Marquis, who lately went from the *New York Sun* to the *Tribune*, looks forward to 1982 when, he imagines, Mr. Dempsey, the present champion, and Mr. Harry Wills, a colored boxer who many believe capable of retiring Mr. Dempsey to that bourne from which few champion boxers return, may finally have quit talking and got to fighting. Mr. Marquis gains vividness by describing the fight as, he imagines, it took place. He writes:

BOYLE'S THIRTY ACRES, Sept. 21, 1982.—The Dempsey-Wills fight for the world's championship, which was scheduled to go twenty rounds, ended in a draw at the beginning of the third round here this afternoon. In another five years, if both pugilists are alive at the end of that time, it is thought that they may be in condition to renew the battle.

THE FIGHT BY ROUNDS

Round 1—At the tap of the bell Wills quickly manipulated his wheeled chair toward the center of the ring. Dempsey was slower, as his long, white beard caught in the mechanism of his chair, and time was taken out while it was disentangled. Wills, at this point, claimed that the lights used by the moving picture men hurt his eyes, and a squabble arose as to whether he should be allowed to wear smoked glasses. Dempsey fearing that he might be fined \$25 and costs for hitting a man with glasses on, thus cutting into the \$45,000,000 guaranteed as his share—win, lose or draw. But Wills's manager handed Dempsey's manager \$25, and the fight was on.

Dempsey rapidly maneuvered his chair toward Wills, who dodged him by a clever bit of wheel work, and Dempsey's chair sailed past Wills and hit one of the posts of the ring. The shock of the impact knocked the aged champion senseless, and he lay

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

helpless in his chair. Wills, on being told of this by his seconds, quickly shoved his chair in the direction in which he supposed Dempsey to be. But the great negro's sight was so poor that for fifteen seconds he was unable to locate the champion. There is no doubt that if Wills had been able to get near enough to Dempsey while the latter was lying unconscious in his chair he might have delivered a blow that would have gained for him the championship of the world. But just as Wills finally located Dempsey the bell rang, saving the champion from defeat.

During the intermission of forty minutes the seconds and handlers labored briskly over the men, injecting cocaine here and there where it seemed needed, refilling the oxygen tanks on the wheeled chairs, adjusting the splints, trusses, braces and plaster casts which held the pugilists together and otherwise putting pep into them. Each was given a bowl of gruel, a weak milk punch and a twenty-minute nap.

Round 2—When waked by the bell-boys for the second round it was easy to see that both athletes meant business this time. Both rushed simultaneously, and the wheeled chairs met with a crash in the center of the ring. Neither man boxed, but both seemed intent on getting to close quarters where infighting would count. There was a roar from the brutal crowd when it was seen that the wheels of the chairs had become locked together in such a way that neither pugilist could break away nor retreat. For three minutes the two doughy veterans hung wheel to wheel and, so to speak, swapped punches. Wills pulled hair after hair out of Dempsey's long, white beard, while the mob of spectators howled in primitive blood lust.

Dempsey removed his false teeth, and grasping the upper set in one hand and the lower set in the other he leaned forward from his chair and used them on Wills as if they were a pair of currycombs. The aged negro turned gray under this frightful punishment, but he was game. He pulled out his own false teeth, and swinging the lower set in his terrible left and the upper set in his right he once again met the fierce old Dempsey on equal terms.

The teeth clashed and cracked as they met, bicuspid grating on bicuspid and molar grinding on molar. It seemed as if the teeth were fighting independently of the men—as if all the animosity and grudge talk of many decades were animating them. They belonged to jaws which had chewed the rag for more than sixty years, during which their owners had never met in the ring, and now that they had finally got together all this pent-up anger was exhibiting itself in terrific action. After a minute or two it was apparent that the ancient pugilists themselves were no longer in control of the teeth, and the question was asked again and again throughout the vast crowd: "Can those two feeble old men stand the terrific pace which the teeth are setting? Can they find the strength to stick it out until the teeth fight to a finish?" It was easily apparent that the first veteran who became so weary that he dropped his teeth would be the loser. For second after second the terrific exchanges kept on, electric sparks flying from the raging ivories as they bit and grinded.

Suddenly a man in a ringside seat leaped to a chair and cried out: "This brutality must be stopped! Stopt, I say, stopt!"

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This inhuman exhibition, which outrages all the finer feelings of civilization, can go on no longer!" It was at first supposed that the would-be interrupter was some reformer, but inquiry revealed that the outcry had burst from the heaving breast of no less a person than Painless Parker the Dentist.

The bell saved both men from defeat, and panting and weary they dropped the teeth and were wheeled to their corners for a rest of two hours. The referee was bitten six times when he tried to pry the teeth apart, and they fought for twenty minutes in the ring before they could be separated.

Round 3—When called by their room clerks for the third round both old men were considerably refreshed by their slumber, but both were in an ugly mood. It was evident that they had had bad dreams.

Dempsey at once created a sensation by rising from his wheeled chair and tottering toward the feeble Wills, with his right hand raised high in the air. The crowd cried: "The rabbit punch! The rabbit punch!" Wills, adjusting his glasses, saw the champion's rush just in time, and raised his right arm to parry the blow. But each had overestimated his strength. Dempsey lost his right leg in the Moving Picture riots of 1909, and his seconds, thinking he would never attempt to get out of his chair, had strapped his wooden leg on very carelessly. As he towered over Wills the artificial leg came off and he fell. His right hand descended. But the blow hit the artificial right arm of Wills, who lost his real arm in 1911, and knocked it loose from his shoulder. Both pugilists and the two artificial limbs rolled helpless on the floor, and the referee, after counting them all out, declared the battle a draw.

THE MAYFLOWER AGAIN BARRED FROM THE FISHERMEN'S RACE

OCTOBER brings another bout between fishing craft of the United States and Canada for the International Fisherman's cup; and once more, the Boston schooner *Mayflower*, specially designed and built by a syndicate to bring back the cup now held by Canada, has been barred from the races. Once more, also, the fishermen of Gloucester are rejoicing that the Boston boat will not be permitted to race, since this will probably give Gloucester the honor of trying conclusions with the Halifax fishermen for the championship of the North Atlantic. There is a good deal of hard feeling in Boston, where the syndicate which built the *Mayflower*, represented by W. Starling Burgess, the designer of the schooner, has been strongly stating its opinion that the Boston boat comes within the requirements. The Boston *Herald* remarks that an interesting point, in connection with the personnel of the board of trustees who barred the *Mayflower*, is that some of them are shareholders in the *Bluenose*, the Halifax boat which beat the best of the Yankee crafts last year and will endeavor to repeat within the next few weeks. The American Race Committee, after protesting against the barring of the *Mayflower*, has suggested that, as an alternative to the regular cup race, a "free-for-all" race be put on this year, on the chance that the terms under which the cup is raced



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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

for may be revised before the next contest, thus admitting the debarred Yankee boat. Protesting against the allegation that the *Mayflower* is "no fisherman," the Boston *Herald* objects:

There is no such unanimity of opinion in Halifax, which finances the races. Many are who assert that the Trustees have shown themselves inconsistent in their attitude regarding the *Mayflower*.

They point out that the deed makes no reference to minimum displacement or carrying capacity, which fact, they say, would on the face of it, make the *Mayflower* still eligible even if she did not have that capacity which Mr. Burgess claims she has. Furthermore, they declare that any vessel that "stood the gaff" of winter fishing on the Banks, while the big and hefty *Bluenose* was tied up at Lunenburg or freighting south, should be eligible for a fishing schooner race.

W. H. Dennis, general manager of the Halifax *Herald* which presented the cup, calls the attention of all and sundry to the fact that, in judging the debarrment of the *Mayflower*, vessels of utility were uppermost in the minds both of the representatives of Canada and the United States when they drew up the rules governing the races. Among the safeguards, points out Mr. Dennis, are the following paragraphs:

That if at any time it is found necessary that there should be a modification of the rules, these should always be drawn up in such a manner as to safeguard and continue the intention of the donors of the trophy, which is the development of the most practical and serviceable type of fishing schooner, combined with the best sailing qualities, *without sacrificing utility*. For the purpose of maintaining this principle, the Trustees are empowered to disqualify from all or any competition any vessel which, in their opinion, *is of such a type or dimensions as would contravert the intention of the donors*, and such decisions of the Trustees shall be final; the Trustees shall, however, do nothing which will change the spirit of the intention of the donors, that the competitors shall be confined to vessels and crews engaged in practical commercial fishing.

Competing vessels must be of *the usual type*, both in form and construction, sail plan and rigging, as customary in the fishing industry, and any radical departure therefrom may be regarded as a *freak and eliminated*.

The Board of Trustees of the cup holds that the *Mayflower* does not measure up to these specifications, and a number of Gloucester authorities are ready to agree. *The Cape Ann Shore*, a Gloucester magazine publication, discusses the international races as follows:

The Halifax *Herald* two years ago conceived the idea of matching the swiftest sailor in the Nova Scotia fishing fleet against the pride of Gloucester, offering a splendid cup for the purpose, the principal stipulation being that it should be a genuine fisherman's race and not allowed to degenerate into an affair engineered by

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outsiders, seeking new sea worlds to conquer. The design was to eliminate the possibility of an unhealthy yachting pseudo fishing craft, built for racing purposes only. The object of the race itself was to evolve, eventually, the highest type of fishing schooner, seaworthiness and speed considered, without sacrifice of the first. The race committee appointed by the Canadians comprised gentlemen of the highest ability and fitness, members of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, including those who had served in the Royal Navy during the war. Gloucester was invited to appoint a committee, and did so. The first race was sailed off Halifax, and the Gloucester schooner *Esperanto*, designed fifteen years ago for a fishing schooner, won the race fairly and squarely.

Then an association of wealthy yachtsmen of Boston, none of whom, nor their families, had ever been identified with the fisheries, subscribed \$60,000 and built the schooner *Mayflower* as a possible challenger. The Canadians ruled her out, stating that she violated both the letter and spirit of the deed of gift governing the contest. To offset this the *Mayflower's* advocates pointed out that she had made a voyage to the fishing banks—she has made several since. Recently some bitter pro-*Mayflower* propaganda has appeared in some of the Boston press accusing Gloucester of deep-laid designs against the *Mayflower* and plotting to secure her second rejection as a cup challenger. The thing was so absurd and the reaction so quick and pronounced that some of the *Mayflower* contingent repudiated the article in its entirety. Any vessel, even a yacht, may go summer fishing. The challenge of the Nova Scotians to the *Mayflower's* owners to race in midwinter, with a cargo of fish from Newfoundland, across the Bay St. Lawrence to South America and return to Halifax, for \$10,000 a side, winner to take all, remains unanswered.

The New York *World* seems to agree with the Gloucestermen, who feel that Boston yachtsmen are interfering in a contest that is primarily the property of Gloucester and Halifax. Under the headline of "A Race for Real Fishermen," the *World* observes editorially:

The distinguished trustees in whose custody the Halifax *Herald* North Atlantic Fishermen's International Trophy has been placed have probably done right in excluding the American schooner *Mayflower* from the fishermen's race because she is not primarily a fishing craft.

It is quite true that the *Mayflower* has made several fishing trips to qualify for this race, but no secret is made of the fact that she was built by New England yachtsmen for the race. If the claim is tenable that she is a fishing schooner—as men understand the term who catch fish for sale all their lives—there has been a chance to prove it. A challenge to race in midwinter from Newfoundland to South America and return to Halifax with a full load of salt fish remains untaken in spite of the attractive stake proposed of \$10,000. Yet such a test would meet all the conditions in which real fishermen earn their living.

In the first international race of this proposed series the Gloucester entry *Esperanto*, an indubitable fishing boat designed for the trade fifteen years before, worthily won the honors. That is as it should be. The Canadians have ruled out any racing-machine entry from their side

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

of the line. If they were to admit the *Mayflower* she might easily win the cup, but few well-salted fishermen would be satisfied with the result. If Gloucester will pick out a real fisherman to contest, there will be a race in 1923. And that should be what everybody concerned should desire.

The Mayflower Association, owners of the schooner *Mayflower*, has formally withdrawn the *Mayflower's* entry for the event, says a dispatch from Boston, but asks the right to have her compete in the elimination trials.

In a message to William J. MacInnis, Chairman of the American Fishermen's Race Committee at Gloucester, J. Henry Hunt, Chairman of the Mayflower Association, said:

"We withdrew the entry of the schooner *Mayflower* as a contestant for the International Fishermen's Cup, but to determine whether she is a real contribution to the models of our fishing fleet, and to satisfy public interests, we request the privilege of participating in the trial races."

"POPULAR GOLF" AS ILLUSTRATED BY MR. SWEETSER'S TRIUMPH

NOT SO MANY years ago a policeman, traveling his beat along the footpaths bordering the sheep meadow north of the reservoir in Central Park, noticed a man in a short-pant suit, such as was commonly worn by small boys, carrying a club with a peculiarly shaped knob on one end. The man bent down, placed a little white object upon a little mound of dirt, and then whaled away with the club. There was nobody in the neighborhood, the man was all alone, and his actions struck the policeman as extremely queer. After a little while, says W. D. Richardson, the golf expert, the policeman arrested the man "on a charge of committing golf in Central Park." Turning toward the present, Mr. Richardson, writing in the *New York Times*, observes that, during the recent National Amateur Golf Championship at Brookline, Mass., when an American boy, playing unorthodox strokes, won against the field—

Some thirty or more minions of the law were detailed to preserve peace in that most recent addition to the category of American spectator—the golf gallery.

"Please do not walk on the greens! Out of the bunkers, there! Do not cross the fairways while the players are driving off! Please remain quiet while the players are sighting their putts! Back off the tees!"

True, it happened in Boston, seat of culture, but here was something novel—policemen using perfect golf lingo. I even noticed several of them fairly devouring the current news of the tourney. "See where Jesse (meaning Guilford) got a 69 yesterday!" said one. "Yeh! Some shootin', eh?"

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recent public links championship, a man committed suicide by quaffing carbolic acid just off one of the fairways. The body was discovered by a boy. He informed a policeman who happened to be "following" an important match coming along at that point.

"Why couldn't he have waited, or else picked out some other spot," said the policeman. "I wanted to see this match finished."

Duty, however, was duty, and he performed his part, but in the minimum of time. The players had not reached the next green before this same bluecoat, panting and puffing, caught up.

"Who won the last hole?" were his first words.

"What did you do with the body?" countered a spectator who had accompanied the policeman around the course.

"Oh, I called up the Coroner's office and told him to come out. I can watch a couple of more holes before he gets here. The other fellow (referring to the corpse) won't get away before then."

How the old order has changed! A few years ago, only a few, an able-bodied man carrying a bag of golf clubs down the main thoroughfare of a big city was the center of all eyes.

"Wonder if his doctor gave him that prescription?" one onlooker would ask another. "Look at that great big man going out to hit a little bit of a ball."

Nowadays a man can wear trick clothes in addition to carrying a bag of golf clubs and yet attract no more than a casual glance, an envious one at that.

Not long ago the national amateur golf championship was a comparatively small event in the sporting world; at least so far as space in the newspapers went. Now it is a thing of tremendous importance, with column after column devoted to it. At Brookline there were sixty special correspondents, each of them serving one or more newspapers, representatives of three large news distributing agencies, and at least twenty photographers and motion-picture operators, detailed on an eight-day assignment for the sole purpose of keeping the devotees of the royal and ancient game informed as to the day-by-day, hole-by-hole happenings.

During the period the out-of-town writers filed for telegraphic dissemination exactly 1,157,244 words. Add to that quota the Associated Press file, a separate distributing agency, and the number of words written by the Boston newspaper correspondents, and the total would probably reach 2,000,000 words. Twenty hundred columns of type! Indeed, the old order has changed.

No small portion of this space, notes the writer, had to do with a mere lad who, on the 18th of April last, celebrated his twentieth birthday anniversary—Jess William Sweetser of the Siwanoy Country Club, Bronxville, a junior at Yale University. For it was this tall, athletic, boyish-looking, fair-haired youngster who was crowned king of American golfers after a series of events that made new golf history. Mr. Richardson observes

His deeds are now so well known as to make it unnecessary to go over them again. Long ere this appears they have been broadcast not only throughout the length and breadth of our own land, but that of every other land in the world where the warning "fore" has a meaning.

There are, however, some interesting



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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

recapitulations concerning Sweetser and his achievements that warrant chronicling. Next to Bob Gardner, who won his first title when a 19-year-old Yale sophomore, Sweetser is the youngest golfer ever to come into possession of the American amateur title. He won his championship against what was generally accepted as having been the greatest field ever to start in quest of golf's golden fleece. He cleaved his way through four of the most formidable opponents any champion has been called upon to face—Hunter, British amateur champion in 1920; Guilford, American amateur champion in 1921; Bobby Jones, long regarded as the greatest shot-maker among the world's amateurs; and finally, Chick Evans, the dean of all golfers here and abroad so far as winning championships is concerned. He was called upon to play the fewest number of holes on record in gaining his title, only 153, the thirty-fourth green being the outpost beyond which he was never carried.

Those who have followed the game know that a few years ago the old St. Andrew's style, particularly the upright swing, was the accepted style. Whoever happened to have it naturally was blessed; whoever did not have it, sought it and, failing, kept his peace as a duffer forever after. Sweetser's game is as different from the old St. Andrew's school as night from day. It is the game of the modernist and therein should lay hope for that great army of players whose motto is: "Ninety or bust."

It is built upon the following doctrines: First of all a natural aptitude for the game, strength of forearms and wrists, keenness of eye, judgment of distance, control of nerves and muscles, determination to make a club act in the way the will commands, courage and tenacity. Sweetser possesses each and every one of these golfing virtues in an abundance. Secondly, a natural stance and grip of the club are required. Finally, a natural way of hitting the ball, keeping in mind of course those few cardinal principles of head down and eye on the ball, concentration.

When Sweetser first started to play in St. Louis as a youngster of nine, Innis Miller, his first tutor, saw that the boy had a peculiar and unorthodox method, but instead of tearing down the method he utilized all of its parts that could be utilized. The result was that, being born under the star of golf, Jess soon gave evidence of future greatness. He was breaking course records before he was eleven.

In 1921 Sweetser, entering the inter-collegiates practically without preliminary practise, went to the final round. There he met J. Simpson Dean of Princeton in one of those supermoods into which golfers occasionally wander, and Sweetser was toppled from his crown, 3 and 2.

This year, having been granted a six months' leave of absence from Yale as a result of being an honor student and of certain changes in the curriculum of the scientific course, which he is following, Sweetser was able to get an earlier start than before. Making his first bid for the metropolitan amateur championship at Lakewood in the early summer, he won the event handily. In addition he led the field in the qualifying round and established a new course record.

Breaking records has become almost a penchant with him. Nine records, several of long standing, have fallen before him

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The Literary Digest

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during the last two seasons. His most notable performance in this respect was his 69 at Brookline.

Once a man wins a title in golf, not only his past life, but his tool-kit and even his thoughts become public property. Glimpsing into Sweetser's golf bag one finds far fewer implements than the average man carries. They include a brassie, spoon, driving iron, midiron, mashie, niblick, mashie-niblick, spade and putter. His favorite clubs are the spade, which he uses for distances between 60 and 110 yards off the green, and his mashie-niblick. His favorite shot and his most effective, too, is the mashie-niblick pitch from approximately 140 yards—a shot he plays high in the air and with almost uncanny dexterity.

As for his methods, we will let Sweetser explain them himself. The wooden clubs first.

"I formerly used what is known as the open stance," he said, "but of late I have changed to the closed, with my left foot advanced an inch or so ahead of the right. I found that by so doing I was able to get more power and accuracy. I try to keep my hands low in addressing the ball, carry the club back slowly and easily, and with a comparatively short (somewhat less than three-quarters) back swing. In order to keep the arc of the swing on the inside instead of the outside of the ball I keep my left arm in close to the body."

There can be no doubt as to the soundness of his form for, in addition to his deeds of prowess as chronicled above, Sweetser has never been beaten twice by the same man, which is indeed something to ponder over.

Bitter Awakening.—Manuel, a negro with a record hitherto clean, was arraigned before a country justice of the peace for assault and battery.

"Why did you beat this man up, Manuel?" questioned the squire.

"He called me sumpin', Jedge."

"What did he call you?"

"He called me a rhinoceros, sah—a rhinoceros!"

"A rhinoceros! When did this occur?"

"Bout three years 'go, Jedge."

"Three years ago! Then how did it happen that you waited so long to resent it?"

"Jedge, I ain't never seen a rhinoceros till dis mawnin'!"—*Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati).

Dangerous Job.—"Now, Mr. Professional Censor, I suppose you have read many books that you think the public should not read?"

"I have."

"You have looked at and censored many plays that you consider immoral and bad for other people to see?"

"I have."

"And yet, Mr. Professional Censor, after all this reading and investigation, it has not affected you? In other words, you are still just as moral and undefiled as you were before—"

(Order in the court!)—*The Nation* (New York).

No Work Left.—COUNTRY POLICEMAN—(on guard at the scene of the murder)—"I tell 'e, ye can't coom in 'ere."

REPORTER—"But I'm a journalist; I've been sent to 'do' the murder."

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This assassin of the seas is *Orca gladiator*, whose Latin name has been translated into "killer whale," altho the word "orca" signifies grampus, a dolphin-like creature. But Frank Bullen affirms that the killer is a true whale, and in his "Cruise of the Cachalot" he has written a description of the cruel butchering, witnessed by himself, of a great "bowhead" by three killers, whose proceedings would almost shame the tortures that human savages inflict upon captured enemies. The killers have dainty appetites and care only to devour the tongues of their unwieldy victims.

But when they are killing small fry, like seal pups, it seems that they swallow their prey whole, for Mr. Hanna tells of two killers whose stomachs contained respectively eighteen and twenty-four young seals! They flock about the Pribilof Islands (the great home of the fur seals) every spring and fall to pursue the chase.

"I once," says Mr. Hanna, "saw a school (of killers) capture three seal pups in less than three minutes. In their eagerness to seize their prey they sometimes 'run around,' and of course then die."

It is true that the seals, if they could reason about the vicissitudes of life, might not consider that there was much to choose between their undisguised, two-finned enemies in the sea and their pretended, two-legged friends of the land, and if they had any moral sense they would simply fear the former but both fear and despise the latter; yet, as the government of this world now goes, the seals' point of view has no validity, and business, backing fashion and comfort, puts it up to us to be "loyal" by looking at everything in the selfish light of human interests.

So we must at least pretend to an eager approval of the proposed war on the killer whales, waged in defense of our dear friends, the producers and wearers of the most elegant and costly of furs. Think of the fact that every prematurely swallowed pup would, if it had been kept alive long enough, have grown a pelisse worth thousands of dollars! Does man ever seek for a better reason to go to war?

Then, too, there is a distinct appeal to the spirit of adventure in the suggestion of sending out a "well-equipped vessel, provided with a whale gun and a man to shoot it," to cruise for killer whales, and to turn the art of murder against its great oceanic practitioner. Ordinary whaling, according to all accounts of it that we have read, is, notwithstanding its delightfully adventurous aspects, an untidy business, full of very hard, repulsive work; but here would be an almost ideal "chasse," incomparably

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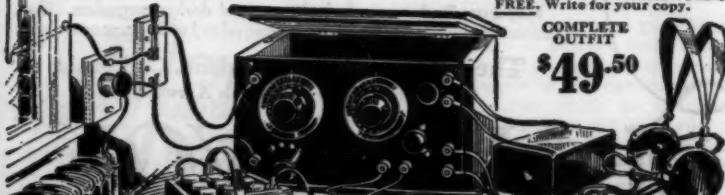


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more exciting than shooting alligators from a swamp boat, or robins from behind a hedge, and involving both a heroic sense of defending somebody, or something, against an enemy and a gratification of the spirit of wanderlust.

If the voracious orca had possessed anything valuable to man, like whalebone or the precious spermaceti that the great cachalot carries in his head, another kind of war would long ago have been waged against him, without regard to his fondness of seal pups, but, as Mr. Hanna says, "It so happens that almost every cetacean known is commercially valuable except the killer. From the diminutive porpoise to the huge sulfurbottom are all taken but the orca, and it is left entirely alone."

And at last he makes a comprehensive suggestion, like the plan of a world war: "If the killer be found the great destroyer of fur seals, which is suspected, the methods for its destruction should be devised. In lieu of submarines, it might be made the object of target practise of navy gunners. Or a bounty might be offered so as to make them commercially profitable for whalers to handle. Or, what is probably best of all such suggestions, fully equip whaling vessels to scour the seas just as sheep men of the West keep coyote hunters constantly on duty."

WHAT SORT OF FOODS WILL WE EAT IN THE NEXT CENTURY?

THE American of one hundred years hence "will probably have access to a wider variety of purer, cleaner food than we of the present enjoy," is the conclusion reached in a pamphlet bearing this title, reprinted from *The American Journal of Pharmacy*, and being the substance of a popular lecture delivered at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. Dr. Charles H. La Wall, Dean of the college, after a review of foods used in the past, makes an attempt to foretell the food customs of our immediate descendants. He believes that these will be chiefly influenced by improvements in transportation, development of new varieties, increase in crop-yields, food conservation, wider distribution of food varieties, and the education of the consumer to overcome bad food habits and prejudices. Dr. La Wall believes that we may look forward to improvements in refrigerating cars as well as cutting down the time of transportation between distant points. Great aerial fast freights may in future days link transoceanic continents with the speed and certainty that now connect outlying market gardens with any large city. As to improvements in varieties, he says they are constantly occurring, usually by design and occasionally by accident. He goes on:

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

become almost a household word, altho credit must not be withheld from commercial seed houses and nurserymen.

The work of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is also a great factor in this direction, for in addition to bringing in fruits, vegetables and nuts which are entirely new, the Bureau brings in varieties of existing food plants for the purpose of conducting hybridization and breeding experiments with the view of developing new qualities or disease-resisting properties. The Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of this Bureau maintains a number of field stations or experimental gardens.

The possibilities of increase in crop yields are being stimulated at present by agricultural organizations all over the land. We have much to learn from European farmers in this connection, and the older civilizations of Asia are far ahead of us in this phase of agriculture.

The development of scientific methods of food conservation and preservation has its greatest opportunity for the future in dehydration. Dr. David Fairchild, in the *Geographic Magazine*, very emphatically makes the contrast as follows:

Fifty years ago we refused to eat the tomato because we believed it was poisonous; then we became so fond of it that we demanded it both in and out of season. Then we learned to can this vegetable in great factories.

There are two pounds and one ounce of tomatoes in a can, or a trifle over 1.8 cents' worth, and in a case of twenty-four cans, which sells for \$4 [this was during the war], approximately 43 cents' worth of tomatoes as picked in the field. This not only means that we ship the tin cans in which the tomatoes are contained, but that we first ship the same number of tin cans from the factory where they are made to the cannery where they are filled.

We have never learned and have never had to learn, until war's necessities forced the matter to our attention, that the tomato can be successfully sliced and dried; that it retains its characteristic flavor and aroma when so dried; that when soaked in water for four or six hours it comes back and makes a delicious sauce or soup, slightly sweeter than the canned tomato. For many ordinary uses of the household the dried tomato is as satisfactory as the canned product.

In the case of spinach the contrast is even greater, for one pound of dehydrated spinach replaces a 60-pound case of canned spinach. In the case of dehydrated cabbage, it was found by actual test in an army camp, that five pounds of dehydrated cabbage, when soaked and prepared for the table by cooking, provided a serving each for more than 400 men.

If it is true, as stated by a high official in the United States Food Administration, during the war, that "one-half of all the fruits and vegetables in the United States never reach the consumer," and that this terrible loss is due to careless and unscientific methods of handling, it would seem that dehydration would again be the answer.

If in every community where perishable foods are raised, a dehydration plant could be established, those portions of the crop that under ordinary conditions now go to waste could be dehydrated and thus quickly placed beyond the possibility of spoilage. This would increase the amount of avail-

able food and undoubtedly reduce prices.

Under the heading of a wider distribution of useful plants, we are imprest by the fact that when we find anything in the food line that is new to us as individuals and take the trouble to investigate it more fully, we always discover that there is some part of the world where it is in common use or has been under cultivation. De Candolle says:

Men have not discovered and cultivated within the last two thousand years a single species which can rival maize, rice, the sweet potato, the potato, the breadfruit, the date, the millet, cereals, sorghums, the banana or soy. These date from three, four or five thousand years, perhaps even in some cases, six thousand years.

The progress of the future, therefore, in its line, will be the introduction of food-yielding plants from foreign lands and the education of the food-consuming public to the use of the new foods thus made available. The most valuable factor in this connection in our own country is the work of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Under the administrative leadership of Dr. David Fairchild, there are sent to foreign lands experienced individuals called "agricultural explorers," who bring or send back many entirely new foods, besides many new varieties of foods already in successful cultivation in America.

REAL FRUIT DRINKS

A "SAFETY valve" for California fruit production, in the shape of beverages with natural flavor and coloring, is advocated by Prof. W. V. Cruess of the University of California's Fruit Products laboratory, in an article contributed to the *California Grape Grower* and reprinted in *The Beverage Journal* (Chicago), from which we quote it in part. Professor Cruess asserts that the great bulk of carbonated beverages are synthetic preparations—many of them excellent drinks but, nevertheless, not the real fruit. He goes on:

California is rapidly becoming one big orchard, vineyard and berry patch. What are we to do with all of the fruit, particularly the lower grades? Why not drink some of it? Suppose we should persuade the American public to drink real fruit beverages equal to 10 per cent. of its present consumption of 500,000,000 gallons (more or less) of carbonated beverages. That would be 50,000,000 gallons of fruit-juice, or some 300,000 tons of fruit. This can be done if fruit beverages of the proper sort are made available at a reasonable price.

Fruit drinks, particularly those from oranges, are rapidly growing in favor. The California Fruit Growers' Exchange, through its subsidiary company, the Exchange Products Company of San Dimas, has undertaken to manufacture orange sirup for fountain use and as a base for sirups for carbonating and bottling purposes. They find great interest and an active demand for orange drinks. The Exchange has also sold a large number of orange-juice extractors for the use of soda fountains. The customer sees the juice extracted from the fruit, and the idea has "taken on" with the public. The company has difficulty in supplying its orders for the juice machines. Orange drinks, those from real oranges, are becoming very popular. There is no reason why other fruit beverages can not be introduced and made as successful.

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In order to determine the picnickers' opinion of our products we shipped some 500 bottles of 7-ounce size to the farm, and turned them over to the farm students to sell. The drinks were served in the bottle, the purchasers using straws to connect with the ice-cold liquid.

Plain wine grape juice, Muscat and wine grape blend, strawberry and wine grape blend, raspberry, pomegranate, fruit punch (a grape-orange-lemon blend), and Lawton blackberry beverages were served. The opinions of more than 100 people were obtained. All of the beverages were received favorably. The fruit punch, the Muscatred wine grape blend, strawberry-red-wine-grape blend and raspberry beverages were held in greatest favor. The children were "strong" for the strawberry and raspberry drinks, and soon depleted our stocks of these two beverages.

The 500 bottles were all sold before 3 o'clock, and for the remainder of the afternoon our "knights of the white apron" had to sell only ice-cream, altho hundreds came to the booth to purchase the fruit drinks. The drinks "went over big," as one of the boys put it. He stated that we could easily have sold another 500 bottles at the one booth. This in spite of the fact that the fruit beverages were sold at one booth only as compared to at least six other booths at which ice-cream and punch were dispensed.

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A NEW SOLID FUEL: METALDEHYDE

FUELS for use on a small scale are always in demand. Where electricity can not be had for heating purposes, alcohol is still the favorite, but as there are many advantages in the solid form, it is often mixed with solidifying agents and thus sold under various names. In these cases, of course, the alcohol itself is not solidified but merely mingled with a semi-solid substance, such as fat or gum. A new fuel of this type, recently perfected in Switzerland, is described in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York). This is interesting not only because of the heat available, but for the chemical means that have been devised to make it easy and pleasant to use. A noteworthy feature is that the "fuel" itself does not burn, but a product of its decomposition by the heat of the flame. The substance itself therefore keeps cool, and the flame may be put out with the hand. H. Danneel, of Basel, Switzerland, thus writes of the new fuel in the paper named above:

Many types of solid fuel have appeared on the market. At the outset soaps were used as a solidifying medium for alcohol to which shellac, stearine, tallow and stearic acid were sometimes added and from which the oleic acid was eliminated so as to obtain better burning. Subsequently collodion and cellulose acetate were used for solidifying the spirit and also the jelly made from agar-agar. Large quantities of these and similar fuels were used during the European war and some little post-war demand for them has been established because, in spite of their defects, they are more convenient to use than is liquid alcohol. The chief fault with most forms of solidified spirit is found in the volatility of the alcohol, which necessitates the use of air-tight vessels. Otherwise evaporation would take place and the value of the fuel would be impaired. The fact that solidified spirit liquefies when ignited renders it unsuitable for many purposes and the residual ash is sometimes considered an objectionable feature. Certain other materials have also been recommended as fuels, but have not acquired industrial importance.

A new and rather promising solution of this problem appears to have been arrived at recently by a Swiss firm, the *Usines Electriques* of Basel, which is producing a fuel from metaldehyde, a substance to which, up to the present, only scientific importance was attached. Its manufacture on a commercial scale has been rendered possible through the synthetic production of acetaldehyde from calcium carbide.

Metaldehyde was discovered by Liebig. It is formed as a by-product when acetaldehyde is transformed into paraaldehyde by the action of acids or salts. At low temperatures small quantities of solid metaldehyde are obtained in the shape of fine white needles, which can be increased in size if the process is carried on slowly.

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is produced by the heat radiated from the flame, and when the flame is extinguished and the temperature falls the agent again becomes inert. In that way it has been found possible practically to do away with the odor without interfering with the desirable effects on the combustion process.

HEALTHFUL EFFECT OF GASLIGHT

THAT burning gas in a room rather improves the condition of the air than otherwise is the somewhat unexpected conclusion reached by Dr. Joseph A. Shears, sanitary expert of the New York City Department of Health, in a special report printed in the *Weekly Bulletin* of the Department. The products of combustion, he says, are practically innocuous, while the destruction of bacteria by incineration, effected by the flame, renders the air better fitted for breathing than before. Dr. Shears also finds that the effect of gaslight on the eye is not so injurious as that of electric light. He writes in his report:

Perfect combustion of illuminating gas has a highly beneficial effect on the quality of air. It has been assumed that because of the burning of gas, and the discharge of the products of combustion into a room a vitiation of the atmosphere must result. The combustion of illuminating gas produces, from a chemical standpoint, four different effects upon the air taken from a room, mixed with the gas in the burner and discharged back into the room.

First: The amount of oxygen is reduced. Second: The amount of carbon-dioxide is increased.

Third: A very small amount of sulfur-dioxide is added.

Fourth: Dust and bacteria are removed by incineration.

The first, second and third effects are caused by oxygen combining with the carbon and sulfur maintained in the gas, and this oxidizing process is sufficient to produce the fourth effect. The physical effects produced upon the air are increased temperature, circulation of the air in the room is accelerated, and ventilation from the outside is increased.

As the quality of the air in the room at any time depends upon the interaction of the incoming air upon the products of combustion discharged from the burner of the organic matter exhaled from the lungs and skin of the occupants of the room, it is necessary to investigate the intereffects of all three. On account of the tendency of heated air to expand, become lighter and rise, the presence of the source of heat in a room produces a certain circulation of the air, which serves a double purpose. In the first place, the heated air is cooled by contact with successive portions of the relatively cool walls, and in the second place the temperature in the upper portions of the room tends to increase, while that in the lower portion tends to decrease below that which would prevail without circulation. This produces an unbalanced pressure from the outside, tending to draw fresh air in at the bottom of the room through crevices, joints and other openings, and also to a greater extent than is ordinarily realized through the walls themselves. The same action tends to expel the air in the upper portion of the room in the same manner, and this tendency is, of course, greatly augmented by increased facilities for ventilation.

The vitiating substances, generally

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The microscope shows that the cutting edge of a razor really consists of exceedingly fine teeth.

The slightest moisture left on the blade after shaving—even moisture in the air—will cause enough corrosion to damage these microscopic teeth and seriously affect the cutting quality, over night.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

speaking, are divided into two classes: Those emitted by the respiration, both from the lungs and the skin of the people in the room; second, those emitted by the illuminants. The first class includes bacteria taken from the air into the system through the mouth or skin. As a matter of fact, the supposedly fresh air from the exterior is often heavily laden with bacteria of this character.

More commonly than any other are felt the effects of the vitiation produced by the organic matter, in a greater or less advanced stage of decay, exhaled by the lungs. This produces the stuffiness in a poorly ventilated room which is sometimes ignorantly attributed to carbonic acid gas.

Carbonic acid gas is present in the purest of outdoor air in the proportion of about four parts in 10,000 and produces no discomfort or ill effects if less than 225 parts in 10,000 of air are present. On account of the ability of gases to diffuse through even the tightest walls used in building construction, the proportion of carbonic acid gas in interiors rarely rises above 20 parts in 10,000, tho for experimental purposes this proportion has been made as high as 50 parts in 10,000. This was accomplished only by resorting to exceptional means to secure a high percentage of this gas. Thus, practically speaking, it may be said that it is impossible in practice to obtain enough carbonic acid gas in an ordinary room to produce the slightest effect upon the bodily functions, even when the most sensitive tests are employed to detect such effects.

Sulfurous acid gas when present is in such almost infinitesimal quantities that it is disregarded as far as the effects on health are concerned. While it is, in the quantities found, harmless to the human organism, it has a decided sterilizing effect as regards disease germs.

While it is true that carbonic acid gas artificially produced—that is, by gas combustion—is entirely innocuous in any quantity met with in human habitations, it must not be assumed that such quantities of this gas exhaled from the lungs, may be regarded as an indication of sanitary conditions. On the contrary, even 15 parts of carbonic acid gas in 10,000, if arising from respiration of human beings, indicates the presence of organic matter in such quantities as to be highly obnoxious or even harmful.

In this connection it should be noted that the vitiation of air by human beings is generally expressed as percentage of carbonic acid gas, because it indicates the amount of organic matter which has been given off in the same period, and while the latter (which is a real source of pollution) is difficult to measure, the carbonic acid gas is easily determined.

From a sanitary standpoint, therefore, figures regarding the quantities in which carbonic acid gas indicates harmful conditions apply only to this gas when thrown off by the lungs and not to the same gas produced by artificial means.

It is evident that the practice of rating each gas-burner as equal to a certain number of human beings in vitiating the air in interiors is opposite to the dictates of common sense.

Investigators on the effects of carbon-dioxide report as follows, as quoted by Dr. Shears:

Dr. Angus Smith shut himself in an air-

RELIEF FOR YOUR TROUBLE ZONE—the nose and throat

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MENTHOL COUGH DROPS

Give Quick Relief

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tight chamber with a lighted candle, and remained until the candle was extinguished by the high carbon-dioxiid content produced (229 parts in 10,000). He felt no ill effects.

Dr. Richardson removed all the carbon-dioxiid from air that had once been breathed and found that animals introduced into such air dwindle away rapidly and died.

Pettenkoffer found that 100 parts of carbon-monoxid in 10,000 parts of air was not injurious to human beings, while one-tenth the amount of carbon-dioxiid derived from lungs and skin exhalations rendered the air unfit for human habitation for any length of time.

Another feature of even greater importance is the effect upon the eye. Tests made by Dr. Rideal, as cited by the writer, showed that:

(a) The sensitiveness of the eye to light as measured in the perception test diminished very markedly after exposure to the electric light, while no corresponding effect is noticeable after the eye has been subjected to gaslight.

(b) The power of coordinating and using the motor muscles of the eyeball recorded in the orbicular muscle-tests was diminished to a greater extent after subjection to electric than to gaslight.

(c) It was found that the ciliary muscles of the eyes are more accommodative after three hours' exposure to the 50-candle-power light from the Darwin incandescent mantle than after a similar exposure to a 50-candle-power electric light.

(d) The acuity of vision measured by the retinal test again shows that the optic nerve or center was more susceptible in the case of gas illumination. It will be seen that all the results point strongly in the same direction—namely, that gaslight as used in these experiments is less fatiguing to the eye than electric light.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of
"THE LITERARY DIGEST"
Published weekly at New York, N. Y.
For October 1, 1922

State of New York] ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Wm. Neisel, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and further, following is the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 442, Post Office Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., 354 4th Ave., N. Y. City, Editor, W. S. Woods, 354 4th Ave., N. Y. City, Managing Editor, Wm. Woods, 354 4th Ave., New York City.

Business Managers, The Board of Directors of FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., 354 4th Ave., New York City.

2. That the names and addresses of the stockholders, or of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.) FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., 354 4th Ave., New York City.

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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent., or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are:

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, names not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the two paragraphs next above, containing statements, affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of bona fide owners and actual users, no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

WILLIAM NEISEL, Secretary of FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publisher and Owner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1922.

[Seal]

ROLLO CAMPBELL, Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 30, 1924.)



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

HOW BRITISH BUSINESS DICTATES BRITISH POLICY

THESE days when we on this side of the Atlantic are wondering why the British Government is led to take some of the steps it does, it is interesting to note an eminent British authority on business declaring that "the British people have an unwritten national policy just as they have an unwritten Constitution." This policy, continues Mr. Herbert N. Casson, in a London letter to the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, "has been developed by the necessities of trade and commerce, rather than by Prime Ministers and generals." This British policy, continues the writer, "has never been officially made known, but it is in the background of every business man's mind" and might be expressed as follows:

Britain is the workshop of the world.
It lives by foreign trade.
Therefore, to secure and hold markets it must invest money abroad, acquire colonies and control the seas.

Debts must be paid.
The gold standard must be maintained.
Forms of Government do not matter.
Law and order must be established and revolutions put down.

The world must be made safe, not for democracy; for that is only a word; but for trade and commerce.

Here, Mr. Casson tells us in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, is "the national policy of the British people, both Liberals and Conservatives," which "forms the background of all British thinking." It is not openly stated, since in England "it is not considered good form to shout one's beliefs from the house-tops." But—

In quiet evening talks among business associates and in directors' meetings, Englishmen relax and say what they really believe.

There are 75,000 joint stock companies in Britain, and they have directors' meetings once a month. So there are at least 75,000 meetings a month, secret and unreported, and it is at these meetings that British business opinion is best shaped and expressed.

Going on to tell us what English business men are thinking, Mr. Casson points out that as far as cancellation of war debts is concerned, the only pro-cancellation articles that have appeared in the London papers have been written by Americans, while "not one British Chamber of Commerce or Trade Association has passed a resolution in favor of the cancellation of debts." England "has creditor instincts," and "can think of no other way of getting rid of debts except paying them off." Eventually, "so most Englishmen think, there will be a conference on the adjustment of international obligations." According to this authority, English business men "expect to have many financial matters set straight when the Lloyd George régime has come to an end."

WHY THE STEEL MERGER IS CALLED OFF

THE attempt to merge seven big independent steel companies into a combination second in size only to the United States Steel Corporation has been abandoned. The seven companies originally included in the plan were the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, Republic Iron and Steel Company, Inland Steel Company, Lackawanna Steel Company, Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, Brier Hill Steel Company, and Steel and Tube Company of America. As *The Wall Street Journal* recalls: "Lackawanna was the first to drop out on decision to accept Bethlehem's offer of absorption and Youngstown, Brier Hill, and Steel and Tube dropped out within the next month." With the Federal Trade Commission hostile, the difficulties in the way of financing the merger of the three companies finally left in the negotiations at last proved insurmountable, and the heads of the Midvale, Republic and Inland issued the following joint statement on September 28:

At a meeting held to-day the entire situation arising from the action of the Federal Trade Commission was reviewed and the conclusion was reached that under existing circumstances it is not possible to proceed with the proposed merger of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., Inland Steel Co. and Republic Iron & Steel Co. While all of the eminent counsel who have been consulted agreed that the proposed merger would be legal in every respect and while its consummation would not have restrained but have intensified competition, the final determination of the questions involved would delay the carrying out of the plan to such an extent that the parties in interest do not deem it advisable to proceed. Pending such final determination of the questions involved the financing of the proposed merger would not be possible, and it is not feasible to proceed.

The Bethlehem-Lackawanna combination, we read on the financial page of the *New York Times*, also was opposed by the Federal Trade Commission, "but officials of the Bethlehem Company say that the merger with Lackawanna is different from that of the remaining three companies because of the fact that no new money is to be injected into the consolidation corporation, as would be the case with the three-company combination." These two companies are now operating as one under the Bethlehem management.

To the *Manchester Union*, it seems unfortunate that the unpromising attitude of the Federal Trade Commission should have led to the abandonment of a consolidation which "would have tended to stimulate competition in the steel industry," for with Bethlehem and the new three-company merger both competing, the United States Steel Corporation would, we are told, face real rivalry.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

September 27.—King Constantine, of Greece, abdicates at the demand of the revolutionists, and Crown Prince George ascends the throne.

The Turkish Nationalists agree to respect the neutrality of the Dardanelles pending an armistice conference.

September 28.—The Turkish Nationalists are now reported to be occupying the whole of the neutral zone of the Dardanelles, except the Chanak region, and to be investing British troops intrenched there.

Crown Prince George is sworn in as King of the Greeks, and a temporary provisional government assumes charge in Athens.

Protected by the American flag, Greek vessels rescue 20,000 refugees from Smyrna.

Nearly 400 people are killed and 200 are injured by an explosion of munitions at the Falconara fort, Italy.

September 29.—Mustafa Kemal Pasha demands of Brigadier-General Harrington that the British troops retire from the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, offering in return to withdraw the Nationalist forces "slightly" from the neutral zone.

Former Premier Venizelos, of Greece, announces his full adherence to the new Government. Meantime several high officials of the overthrown régime are arrested on charges of being responsible for the collapse of the campaign in Asia Minor.

September 30.—The Turkish Nationalist troops withdraw from Eren Keui, in the neutral Dardanelles zone, but continue in close contact with the British forces.

Ex-King Constantine leaves Athens for Palermo, Sicily.

The League of Nations Assembly adjourns after electing Brazil, Spain, Uruguay, Belgium, Sweden, and China as non-permanent members of the Council.

October 1.—Mustafa Kemal Pasha orders a truce pending an armistice conference to be held at Mudania on October 3. The Nationalist leader demands beforehand that Thrace to the bank west of the Maritza River, with Adrianople, be evacuated by the Greeks immediately and restored to the Government of Turkey.

October 2.—The Allied High Commissioners decide that the Kemalist armistice proposals are "discussable but not acceptable."

Through its Minister at Athens, F. O. Lindley, the British Government virtually recognizes the new Greek King.

October 3.—The preliminary conference for the establishment of peace in the Near East begins at Mudania, but is adjourned to October 4 to await the Greek representatives.

The Irish Parliament passes by a large majority the clause of the new Irish Constitution containing the oath of allegiance. The Dail Eireann declares a general amnesty to all Irish Republicans who lay down arms before October 15.



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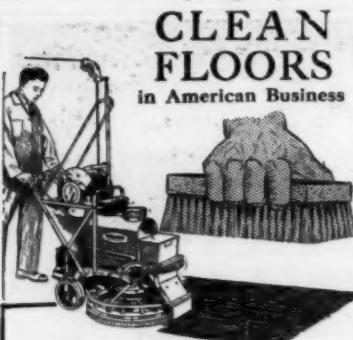
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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

DOMESTIC

September 27.—The Navy Department orders a relief squadron of twelve destroyers and one supply ship to be prepared to go at once to Constantinople for relief work and to protect American interests in the war zone.

Brigadier-General C. E. Sawyer, chief coordinator of the Federal Hospitalization Board, approves the American Legion program of removing ex-service men suffering from mental diseases from contract hospitals to government owned and operated hospitals.

September 29.—Seven persons die and about a dozen are injured in a New York apartment house fire.

The War Department announces that 58 army stations, chiefly cantonments, flying-fields and depots, will be eliminated, the cut being made possible by the recent removal of troops to permanent posts.

Twenty-three bath fixture firms and 24 individuals are named as defendants in an anti-trust law indictment found several weeks ago, but just opened.

October 1.—The income tax for 1920, corporation and personal, falls off \$744,683,353, as compared with that of 1919.

An avalanche of demands from church organizations that this country intervene, by force if necessary, in the Near East situation for the protection of Christian minorities is reported to have descended upon the White House and State Department.

October 2.—Secretary of State Hughes announces that this country can not intervene in the Near East situation by force, but that it is doing more than any other country in relief work there. The twelve destroyers and supply ship ordered for relief work in the Near East war zone begin their journey.

October 3.—Governor Hardwick, of Georgia, appoints Mrs. W. H. Felton, 87 years old, to succeed the late Senator Thomas E. Watson, until the November elections.

Girls, Please Note.—MOTHER—"Sometimes there are rude boys in Sunday school who giggle and smile at little girls, and sometimes little girls smile back at them, but I hope my little girl does not behave like that."

SMALL DAUGHTER.—"No, indeed, mamma; I always put out my tongue at 'em."—*Boston Transcript*.

Hourly Changes.—VISITOR—"Who is that raving maniac waving the Turkish flag?"

SANITARIUM ATTENDANT.—"That is a very sad case. The poor chap is a map publisher who had just finished revising the map of Europe when this new war broke out."—*New York Sun*.

Ready to Try It.—"I'm worried about my complexion, doctor; look at my face."

"My dear young lady, you'll have to diet."

"Oh, I never thought of that! What color do you think would suit me best?"—*London Mail*.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"M. S.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Please decide following concerning the name *John Smith*. 'A' contends that *John* is considered the first name. 'B' maintains that *Smith* is considered the first name. Which is correct and why?"

A man's family name is *Smith*; his given name is *John* to distinguish him from his father. The question of first and second names depends entirely upon the way in which they are written, and for what purpose they are designated, but in establishing a family, it is to be borne in mind that the family name comes first. For instance, the first *Smith* was named *Smith*. Perhaps his son was named *Smithson*, just as the first *Robinson* was named *Robin* and the second was named *Robinson*. Then came the period when the given names were added to distinguish father from son. So that the question of first name can not be determined without having knowledge of the causes that led to the argument. Certainly, the name *John* in *John Smith* is the first name, and when a person is sworn, the formula is not "I, *Smith John*," but "I, *John Smith*, do solemnly swear, etc."

"J. K. T.," Fort Dodge, Ia.—"Kindly inform me whether there is any authority for spelling *surprise* 'surprise'."

The spelling *surprise* was used by Spenser, Fuller, Evelyn, DeFoe, Watts, Thomson, Goldsmith, Benjamin Franklin, James Boswell, Samuel Rogers, and Jane Austen.

"R. W. S.," Washington, D. C.—"Can you give me any information about the word *serialization*, particularly as to the authority for its use, the date when it was first used, the date at which its use may be said to have been well recognized, and any references to standard works or authors using the word?"

The word *serialization* is more than thirty years old. If you can consult a file of "The Author," an English monthly publication, for July, 1892, and will turn to page 49, column 1, you will find the word used there in the sentence, "It is desirable that authors should understand the difficulties with which *serialization* is surrounded."

"H. L. V. C.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly advise the correct plural form of *apparatus*."

The dictionary gives the plural of *apparatus* as the same as its singular, or *apparatuses*, which it stigmatizes as rare, but which is much more frequently used to-day than the former.

"H. M. B.," Delta, Colo.—"Please explain the use of the words *toward* and *towards*. Is *towards* ever used in modern good English?"

The form *toward* is the earlier form of *toward*, antedating it by about a quarter of a century and dating from 860 or thereabouts. It occurs in Alfred the Great's paraphrase of Boethius's "Consolation" made about 884. In the United States the form *toward* is given preference over *towards*, but both are in use on the American continent, the Canadians preferring *towards*.

"W. T. S.," Sausalito, Calif.—"Recently I came across an inquiry for information which reads: . . . desires to establish at once an up-to-date portfolio of *garabits* and clearance diagrams. . . . I can not find definition of the word *garabit* in the dictionary. Can you help me?"

Garabit (*ga-ba-ree'*), a French word, is the equivalent of English *clearance*. It also designates a *clearance-car*, or skeleton carriage, having the dimensions of a regular car, used to test the height of tunnels, bridges, etc., on a newly constructed railroad.

"M. W.," Houston, Tex.—"Please tell me if it is correct to say, 'Eat soup' or is it proper to say, 'Drink soup'?"

"Soup, drink or eat. Correct usage depends on the manner of service. If liquid food be taken from a spoon it is eaten with it by its aid; but if the same liquid food be served in a cup which is held to the lips it is drunk. Therefore, 'Eat your soup' and 'Drink your bouillon' are permissible under the conditions stated above."—*Mend Your Speech*.

"A. F. C.," Tishomingo, Okla.—"The word *dem-tasse* is pronounced *dem-i-tas-e* as in *pet*, *i* as in *habit*, *a* as in *fat*.

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If you want checks that are insured against fraudulent alteration, checks that don't make you dependent on ingenious devices for protection, checks that you can write with pen and ink or typewriter without fear of loss from alteration, look for this sign on the door of banks in your city.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Touching Message.—America's message to England:—U.O.U.S.S.—*London Opinion*.

Always in the Way.—It's easy to meet expenses these days. You run onto them every time you turn around.—*Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati)*.

In No Hurry.—HE—"I have a presentation that our engagement won't last."

SHE—"Oh, Harry, don't say that; I hope it will last forever."—*London Opinion*.

Good Reason.—WAITING—"Why do they call this course 'pièce de résistance'?"

WAITER—"Wait till you try it."—*Puppet*.

Dead Men Tell No Tales, but This Was a Woman.—"Prosecution Bases Case on Post-Mortem Statements of Woman He Killed."—*Headline in The Scranton Republican*.

Help!—A woman performing in Chicago enters a tiger's cage twice nightly and sings a soprano solo. We think that the S.P.C.A. should take immediate action.—*London Opinion*.

All Explained.—FARMER—"See here, young feller, what are you doing up that tree?"

BOY—"One of your apples fell down and I'm trying to put it back."—*The Antidote (Peekskill)*.

Disguised.—YOUNG LADY—"Were you pleased with the new school, little boy?"

LITTLE BOY—"Naw! Dey made me wash me face an' when I went home de dorg bit me 'cause he didn't know me."—*The Antidote (Peekskill)*.

Their Taking Ways.—Birkenhead has decided to have no more policewomen, on the ground that they "get married almost as soon as they are enrolled." It all comes of teaching them to say, "You come along quietly," in just the right tone of voice.—*Punch*.

Was She Tanned?—AUSTRALIAN PAPER—"The play presented was Shakespeare's 'Tanning of the Shrew'." We seem to recall that Petruchio flourished a whip in one scene, but we don't think he actually trounced the obstreperous lady.—*Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati)*.

Wrong Name.—Roy Simpson, negro laborer, was putting in his first day with a construction gang whose foreman was known for getting the maximum amount of labor out of his men. Simpson was helping in the task of moving the right-of-way, and all day long he carried heavy timbers and ties until at the close of the day he was completely tired out. Came quitting time. Before he went he approached the boss and said:

"Mister, you sure you got me down on the payroll?"

The foreman looked over the list of names he held. "Yes," he said, finally, "here you are—Simpson—Roy Simpson. That's right, isn't it?"

"Yaas suh, boss," said the negro, "dass right. I thought mebbe you had me down as Samson."—*Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati)*.

THE SPICE OF LIFE
Continued

Keeping the Balance.—A representative government is one that elects six men in favor of a thing and six against it and wonders why something isn't done.—*Warren Chronicle*.

Even Scarcer.—“Here's a man found nine pearls in an oyster stew. Wonderful, hey?”

“Oh, fairly startling. I thought you were going to try to lead me to believe he found nine oysters.”—*Louisville-Courier Journal*.

Tolerance.—“Do you feel resentful toward a man who disagrees with you?”

“Not at all,” replied Senator Sorghum; “so long as I can see to it that he remains associated with the minority.”—*Washington Evening Star*.

Safety First.—“Admission two eggs” was the price recently charged for a concert in Wurtemberg. This plan of protecting the performers by cornering all the ammunition might be borne in mind by those meditating a political career.—*London Opinion*.

The Higher the Fewer.—**THE WIFE**—“I see by to-night's paper that Paris says women are going to wear their dresses longer.”

THE HUSBAND—“It's a good thing. You never wear a dress over a month.”—*Inklings*.

The Irish Mail.—An American visiting Ireland asked a manservant at a tavern, “How many mails do you have here a day?”

The servant replied, “Three; dinner, breakfast and supper.”—*The Christian Evangelist (St. Louis)*.

In Competent Hands.—“I will admit I haven't always lived as I should, but I do love your daughter sincerely, and if ever I should make her unhappy, I hope I will be made to suffer for it.”

“Don't let that worry you; she'll attend to that.”—*Tit-Bits (London)*.

The Hard Part.—**MILLIONAIRE** (speaking to body of students)—“All my success, all my tremendous financial prestige, I owe to one thing alone—pluck, pluck, pluck.”

STUDENT—“But how are we to find the right people to pluck?”—*Dinuba Sentinel*.

No Common Man.—While Chief Justice Taft was delivering a lecture in Portland, Ore., his friend, Bishop Keator, entered the auditorium, and the ex-President immediately sandwiched this story into his talk.

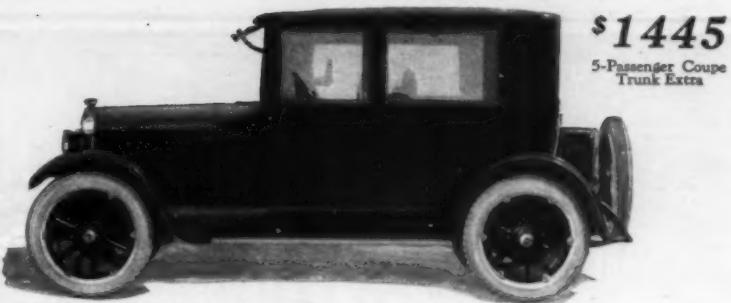
The Bishop was absorbed in a book while seated in a Pullman car. The porter scrutinized him very carefully, and said, “Seuse me, Senator, anythin' ah kin do fo' yo', suh?” The Bishop replied in the negative.

The porter returned again soon, and asked, “Shall ah open de window, Guv'-ner?” The response once more was, “No, thanks.”

A third excursion he ventured, “Seuse me, Kuh'nel, kain't ah brush yo' off?”

The Bishop looked up. “Listen, porter,” he said, “I'm not a senator, or a governor, or a colonel; nothing but a poor, common Episcopal bishop.”

“Yassah, Bish'p,” replied the darky, “but ah jes' don' knewed yo' wuz one o' dem face cawds.”—*Judge*.



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